THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

THE OLD CHURCH-BELL.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Up to the belfry I swing, I ring,
Here on my throne I am king,
Who shall deny my bold behest?
Hither I summon the best,
Hither to worship, hither to wed,
Hither to deep in a quiet bed,
Swing, ring,
And this I bring
All at my beck as I'm swinging.

What is the seasons to me or mine?
What, be it stormy or fine?
Daily to me the sexton plods,
Fresh from the turning of sods,
In his gray eyes right well do I see
Whether a wedding or death it be,
Swing, ring,
The notes I fling
Over the valley are ringing.

Sire and children, one by one,
A severed my warning tone,
We bow'd the knee to a power older than I?
He is my lessman high
Owls are my counselors, loving me well,
Heed you the voice of the old church-bell,
Swing, sing,
And when I swing
The rich and the poor I am bringing.

Come from the labors and dreams of life,
Maiden and gentle wife!
Youth of the proud ambitious brow,
Where are thy visions now?
Others are telling the story you told,
Others are scheming for glory and gold,
Swing, ring,
They are vanishing
Gone—like the strokes I am ringing!

WIT AND WISDOM.

Tenderness is the repose of passion.

Proud characters love those to whom they do a service.

Those who always love have not the leisure to complain and to be unhappy.

We should do everything to let good people have their will.

The punishment of those who have always loved women too much, is to love them always.

"None but the brave deserve the fair," No, and none but the brave can live with some of them.

Queer. Does a Canadian go barefoot when he has snow shoes?

"I'm going to raise your rent," said a land lord to his tenant, "Thank you," replied the tenant, "for I'm blessed if I can raise it myself."

Ideas, says Voltaire, are like beards—men get them when they grow up, woman never have any.

A father said to his wife, when his dissipated boy had come home: "Wife kill the prodigal; the calf's returned.

Though a wavelet be a little wave, and a flowret a little flower, yet a bullet is not a little bull, nor a hamlet a little hame.

A wicked wretch was asked why he married so little a wife? "Why," said he, "the best way among all evils is to choose the least."

"I have the best wife in the world," said a long suffering husband; "she always strikes me with the soft end of the broom."

An Irishman applying for relief being told to work for his living, replied, "If I had all the work in the world, I could not do it."

"Am I not a little pale?" inquired a lady, was short and corpulent, of a crusty old bachelor. "You look more like a big tub" was the blunt reply.

Quilp thinks it rather remarkable that while several thousand feet are required to make one rood, a single foot properly applied, is often sufficient to make one civil.

What is the difference between a rifleman who shoots wide of the target, and a husband who blackens his wife's eyes? The one misses his mark and the other marks his missus.

It won't do to be so devoted to a tender hearted wife as to comply with her request when she asks you—"Now tumble over the cradle and break your neck, my dear, won't you?"

A gentleman met another in the street who was ill of consumption, and accosted him thus: "Ah! my friend, you walk slowly." "Yes," replied the man, "but I am going fast."

Men make their wills, but wives
Excite a work so sad,
Why should they make what all their lives
The gentle dames have had?

Theodore Parker aptly compared some who grew suddenly rich to cabbages growing in a bed. They smother the violets, but are after all nothing but cabbage heads.

"Charlie, my dear," said a loving mother to a hopeful son, just budded into breeches, "Charlie, my dear, come here and get some candy." I guess I won't mind it now mother," replied Charlie, "I've got in some tobacco"

By means of chastity the soul breathes a pure air in fouled places; by means of continency it is strong in weakness, and larger stake the body may be. The soul is regal through its empire over the senses, beautiful by its light and its peace.

At a Fourth of July celebration in Marion county, Ill., a young lady offered the following toast: "The young men of America—their arms our support, our arms their reward; fall in, fall in."

The following is the true copy of a sign upon an academy for teaching in one of the far western states: "Freeman and Huggs school teachers. Freeman teaches the boys and Huggs the girls."

"How came such a greasy mess in the the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to her maid of all work. "Why," replied the girl, the candles fell into the water, and I put them in the oven to dry."

"You would be pretty, indeed," said a gentleman, patronizingly, to a young lady, "if your eyes were only a little larger." "My eyes may be small, sir, but such people as you don't fill them."

"Look here, boy," said a nervous gentleman to an urchin who was munching candy at a lecture, "you are annoying me very much." "So, I ain't neither," said the urchin, I,m a gnawing this 'ere candy."

"Shall women have votes?" asked a stump speaker. "Certainly," replied a strong minded woman in the audience. "Is woman made only to sew on buttons? And, if she is, it is against the law of nature to turn away the needle from the poll."

An exchange, in speaking of the magical strains of a hand-organ, says: "When he played Old Dog Tray, we noticed eleven pups sitting infront of the machine on their haunches, brushing away the tears from their eyes with their fore paws."

A stry contriband from down South was lately inspecting a horse power in operation, when he broke out thus: "Mister, I have seen heaps of thing in my life, but I'm blessed if I never saw anything whar a horse could do his own work and ride hisself too."

A young lady asked a gentleman the meaning of the the word "surrogate," and he explained it to her as "a gate through which parties go to get married." "Then I imagine," said the lady, "that it is a corruption of the word sorrow gate." "You are right," said he, "as woman is an abbreviation of woe to man."

A veritable story is told of a bright little girl who, attending Sunday school for the first time was asked "who went into the lions den?" The little one appeared puzzled and not answering, the teacher commenced spelling to awaken the child's recollection—"Dan-i-e-l." "I can tell now," exclaimed the three year old, all smiles, "it was Dan Rice!"

Intensity and concentration of thought often effect what neither genius nor intuition can do, as the strokes of the feeble but long repeating mattock dig deeper than the sledge hammer blow. Give us time, say the water-drops, and we will bore a hole through your thickest stratum of granite. Give us time, say the coral insects, and we will build up another Australasia.—*Horace Mann.*

A lady says the first time she was kissed she felt like a tub of roses swimming in honey, cologne, nutmegs and cranberries, but the whole also if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little cupids in chariots drawn by angels, shaded by honey-suckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbows.

SORROW AND JOY.

And what is sorrow? 'Tis a boundless sea.
And what is joy!
A little pearl in the deep ocean's bed;
I sought it—found it—held it o'er my head,
And, to my soul's annoy,
It fell into the ocean's depth again,
And now I look and long for it in vain.

A gentleman was describing to Douglass Jerrold the story of his courtship and marriage—how his wife had been brought up in a convent, and was on the point of taking the veil, when his presence burst upon her enraptured sight, and she accepted him as her husband. Jerrold listened to the end of the story, and then quietly remarked, "Ah! she evidently thought you better than nun."

They have a patriarch in Taunton, who says that he once raised a flock of wild ducks from a pond, when he took aim at them with his gun and fired. They flew away with much clamor, and surprised to find that none of them dropped he examined the field of battle. He picked up four bushels of eggs. There was a touch of pathos in the old man's voice as he added, "I fired too low."

J. B. was a stingy old creature, eager for money, but he was a zealous member of the church, and ostentatious in his religious exercises. "John," said Catherine to her brother, "what could have made that stingy old wretch a Christian?" "I can tell you," said John, "he has read that the streets of the new Jerusalem are paved with gold, and he is determined to get there."

THE HOWLAND WILL CASE.

An Extraordinary Instance of Alleged Forgery.

The Howland will case has been in the papers pretty thoroughly for a year or two, but its coming to trial before the U. S. circuit court in Boston has brought it freshly to public notice again, and the following brief history of the case will be read with interest:

Some time in 1812 the firm of Isaac Howland & Co., was established, the junior member of the firm being Gideon Howland, a son-in-law of Isaac. For more than fifty years it was a leading firm in the city of New Bedford. Its business increased from $90,000 to $5,000,000. Whales were plenty, and oil in those days was generally used as an illuminator. In 1820 Thomas Mandall was admitted into the firm as partner, and at the death of the senior member the business was continued and conducted by Gideon Howland and Mr. Mandall. In 1833 Edward Mott Robinson married Miss Abby S. Howland, a daughter of Gideon, and Mott became a member of the firm. In 1850 Gideon Howland, the only surviving member of the original house, died, leaving an immense property, which was divided between Mrs. Robinson and his only daughter, Miss Sylvia Ann Howland. Following the death of Mr. Howland Miss Sylvia became a member of the firm, Mr. Mandall managing the business; he also managed the immense property of Mrs. Robinson. Mott Robinson, for some reason, was disliked by all persons who came in contact with him—and this fact is an incident entering into the peculiarities of the suit brought by Hetty. In 1861 Mr. Robinson withdrew from the firm in New Bedford, and went to New York, where he engaged in some kind of mercantile business. Mrs. Robinson died in New Bedford in 1856. Miss Hetty, the daughter, continued to reside with her aunt, Miss Howland, in New Bedford. Mr. Robinson died some time in 1865, leaving a property estimated at $4,000,000. By the provisions of his will he gave to Hetty $1,600,000 outright, and left the balance, save $50,000, to his executors in trust. At this period of her life Hetty was well provided for. She is about thirty-four years of age, and married a few months since to a New York gentleman.

Miss Howland, the aunt, died in June, 1865, at the age of fifty-nine. She left a property amounting to between two and three millions of dollars. She made a will dated September 1, 1863. A codicil is attached to it, dated September 28, 1864. The amount of the sum bequeathed reaches $1,100,000.

The records of the Court show that the will of Miss Howland was first offered for probate on the 6th of August, 1865, at New Bedford. The subscribing witnesses to the will and codicil were Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston; Hon. Thomas D. Elliott, of New Bedford; Hon. Jno. M. Williams, William C. Taber, Esq., and Simpson Hart. The final hearing in the matter was on the 25th of September, when the will was admitted to probate. Miss Hetty was present with able counsel to contest it; but it was shown by the executor, Mr. Mandall, that Miss Howland, in the last days of her life, asserted to each and every paragraph mentioned in the will and codicil, including the residuary bequest to Miss Hetty. To this item Miss Howland remarked: "Poor Hetty—Hetty will have enough." About a week before the deceased died, Dr. Bigelow and Mr. Williams made a draft of the codicil, and, as was testified by the latter gentleman, the copy which was signed was written on the day of its date. After it was signed, deceased said it was a codicil to her will, and that it was in accordance with her wishes. It was also shown that there was no doubt of Miss Howland's competency. At her request the fact of the codicil was kept a secret, even to Hetty.

Having failed to break the will on the ground of unsoundness of mind, Hetty, by her counsel, gave notice to the respondent, Mandall, of an intention to file a bill in equity. And now appears the request that was made by Miss Howland to keep private the codicil attached to the will, according to the allegations of the plaintiff. Hetty had lived with and was brought up and educated by her aunt. In fact, Miss Howland performed the duties of a mother toward the complainant. At the time she came into possession of property from her mother she entered into very pleasant feelings toward Mr. Robinson, the father of the complainant; and for the purpose of spiteing somebody, and in case Hetty should survive her aunt, requested her brother to make a will, so that in the event of her decease before her father, Mott should be kept off from any benefit of the property. She also agreed that if this arrangement was complied with they would exchange wills. The arrangement was complied with and wills were exchanged, but with the tacit understanding that neither party was to make any other will without notice and coming into possession of their own wills. Miss Hetty's will was dated September 19, 1860, by which she gave all her property to her issue, if any, and to default, to charitable purposes. The aunt received the will in obedience to the tacit understanding; and the instrument was found among her papers after her death. The aunt, however, has failed to give Hetty her will at the same time. A draft of one was made, but the date was left blank. It was finally executed and delivered a few years afterward.

It will be noticed that notwithstanding the secret agreement made between the aunt and the niece, Miss Howland made another will in September, 1863, and a codicil in November, 1864. Miss Hetty declares that she was ignorant of this fact; it was also contrary to the tacit understanding. The codicil, as already noticed, was admitted to probate. On the death of Miss Howland the will was found to contain a bequest of $100,000 to Edward Mott Robinson. The codicil also made another will a year afterward, revokes the bequest of $100,000 to Robinson.

The case being "in equity," the evidence has been printed, and makes a volume of over 1500 pages. The questions involved are, whether a contract like that alleged to have been made by Miss Robinson and her aunt, if proved, is valid; second, whether such a contract was actually made, and third, whether a document, called in the trial, "the second page of the will," upon which the complainant mainly relies, is genuine or not. As to the first question, the respondents hold that a contract for mutual wills cannot be enforced, as being without consideration, and against public policy and good morals. The complainant answers that the contract was in the nature of a family arrangement, based upon mutual promises, executed between the parties, and forming a valuable consideration each for the other. As to the second question, the respondents deny that there is sufficient written evidence of the contract, and hold that, if proved by parol, it is void because not being in writing as required by the statute of frauds. The complainant answers by producing the will given to her by her aunt, and the following memorandum, in pencil, indorsed on the envelope, and attached to the will:

I give this will to my niece to show, if there appears a will made without notifying her and without consent, that there will to be given to Thomas Mandell, as I have promised to do. I implore the judge to decide in favor of this will, as nothing could induce me to make a will unfriendly to my niece Hetty, being ill, and afraid. If any one of my care-takers insisted on my making a will, to refuse, as they might leave or be angry, and knowing my niece had this will to show—my niece fearing also, after she went away, that I, hearing but one side, might feel hurt at what they might say of her, as they tried to make trouble by not telling the truth to me, and to make us two, even herself. I give this will to my niece to show, if absolutely necessary to have it, to appear against another will found after my death. I wish her to have it when I am dead, as no good to health, for me, and my old torn will made on the fourth of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to show also as proof that it has been my lifetime wish for her to have my property. I therefore give my property to my niece as freely as my father gave it to me. I have promised him once and twice, and the following I have shown to my friends all excepting about one hundred thousand dollars in presents to my friends and relations. In witness whereof, &c., &c., signed,

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND, and a seal.

The third question relates to the genuineness of this memorandum, it being alleged that the signature has been forged in tracing the figure 9 in the will to the 4 in itself, which is admitted to be genuine. Upon this question of forgery the greatest labor and ingenuity have been expended,—the respondents magnifying their allegation with much learned reasoning and the testimony of numerous experts. Their theory is that it is impossible for a person to write three signatures, each of them a perfect fac simile of the other, especially for a person in the situation of Miss Howland, an invalid writing but seldom and then under constraint. Mr. Southwick, an expert, testified that the signatures to the will was genuine, but that the signatures to the above duplicates were copied by another hand. He had applied to them every test known to experts: had superimposed them, one upon the other: had analyzed them in every part, measuring each and all of them with care. The second signatures were written and placed with mathematical exactness—the same width of margin on each side, the same slant in relation to the base line of each paper, the same length of name, of each word in the name, and of space between each word. It was alleged that the signature in question was copied by being placed over the signature to the will and written over with a lead pencil or some instrument of the kind, and then written over with pen and ink. Prof. Hosford and Dr. Jackson examined the signatures under a microscope, and testified that they had been rewritten or pricked.

But the most curious and interesting testimony of the whole is that of Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Harvard College, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and one of the best mathematicians of the age, upon the doctrine of chances. He said: "He had had a large experience relating to the commutation of chances; that the mathematical discussion of the subject of coincidence of signatures had never, to his knowledge, been proposed, but that it was not difficult, and a numerical expression applicable to this problem, the correctness of which would be recognized by all the mathematicians in the world, could readily be obtained. The chances were overwhelming to one that these signatures were not written by the same hand. The chances against the genuineness of this memorandum, it being alleged that the signature has been forged in tracing the figure 9 in the will to the 4 in itself, which is admitted to be genuine. Upon this question of forgery the greatest labor and ingenuity have been expended,—the respondents magnifying their allegation with much learned reasoning and the testimony of numerous experts. Their theory is that it is impossible for a person to write three signatures, each of them a perfect fac simile of the other, especially for a person in the situation of Miss Howland, an invalid writing but seldom and then under constraint. Mr. Southwick, an expert, testified that the signature to the will was genuine, but that the signatures to the above duplicates were copied by another hand. He had applied to them every test known to experts: had superimposed them, one upon the other: had analyzed them in every part, measuring each and all of them with care. The second signatures were written and placed with mathematical exactness—the same width of margin on each side, the same slant in relation to the base line of each paper, the same length of name, of each word in the name, and of space between each word. It was alleged that the signature in question was copied by being placed over the signature to the will and written over with a lead pencil or some instrument of the kind, and then written over with pen and ink. Prof. Hosford and Dr. Jackson examined the signatures under a microscope, and testified that they had been rewritten or pricked.

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A Much Talked-of Place Found at Last.

A rather doubtful story comes to us from Montana. It is that some explorers about the head waters of the Yellow Stone report seeing "one of the greatest wonders in the world." For eight days they travelled through a volcanic country, emitting a blue flame and living streams of molten brimstone. The country was smooth and rolling, with long level plains intervening. On the summits of these rolling mounds were craters from four to eight feet in diameter, and every one of the plains was full of these small craters, from four to six inches, from which streamed a blaze and constant whistling sound. The hollow ground resounded beneath their feet as they rode, and the horses seemed to break through. Not a living thing was seen in that vicinity. The explorers gave it the significant appellation of "Hell."

The anti-Seward movement which threatens to drive him from the Cabinet, has its origin principally in a stupendous claim which, to his credit, be it said, he has resisted and refuses to pay. Certain parties have presented a claim of $1,500,000 for an island which, it is claimed, the Government wrongfully deprives these parties of. Certain loyal gentlemen of this city have been trying to engineer this through the State Department, but their scheme failed. The first attack upon Mr. Seward was made when this claim began to look hopeless. The fees in the case are understood to be $400,000. The attack on Postmaster Randall is because he will not pay a bogus $2,000,000 claim. His administration of his Department has been successful. Mr. McCulloch is assailed and his dismissal sought for similar reasons—the whisky makers being particularly interested in getting him out.

Last Monday night the residence of a wealthy farmer named Tanner, at Chester, Geauga county, was entered and robbed of $1,700, which was in a chest in an upper room. Detective Michael Gallagher, of Cleveland, was employed to work up the case, assisted by Sheriff Lamson, of Geauga county. Mr. Tanner suspected that the guilty parties were four mechanics, who were in his employ, building a brick house. Their names were Vail, McDonald, Gleason and Burdett, and their homes were at Chester. These men were arrested on Thursday last, and lodged in jail at Chardon. The stolen money was found in their possession.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

N. P. Sawyer and the Federal Offices.—A Huge Game Exposed.

It has been generally known in this community that Mr. Nathaniel P. Sawyer, long and successfully engaged in the honorable business of soap factor, but of late years a politician and editor, and who boasts of having attained the position of member of the Kitchen Cabinet of Andrew Johnson, has sought to control a majority of the Federal appointments to office in this county. It has been conceded that this gentleman has all along wielded considerable influence in the matter of these appointments, so much so that no aspirant, especially for a subordinate position, cares to run counter to his wishes or provoke his displeasure. While these facts have been known and conceded, the public was not made aware that Sawyer had been farming out all the offices within his control, and reaping the lion's share of the proceeds, under the plea of supporting "the Johnson organ" in this city—the *Republic!* This, however, is now boldly charged, and facts are adduced to establish it. This game of political corruption has been carried on in our very midst for many months, and perhaps would never have been exposed had it not been for the fact that some of the Sawyer appointees have "gone back" on him, and refused to pay tribute to the Johnson organ. The facts exhibit a most lamentable and startling degree of political demoralization. As yet, however, the developments seem to be confined entirely to the abuses growing out of the inspections of oil.

The profits accruing to the appointees, in the inspection of oil, in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts, are roundly estimated at $25,000 per year. Formerly there was a general inspector appointed in each District. J. P. Langdon held the position in the Twenty-second and G. L. Baum in the Twenty-third District. These inspectors general, it now appears, were employed as mere "go-betweens," and were charged with the duty of exacting from the sub-inspectors all emoluments over a certain specified sum—ninety dollars per month! The excess was claimed for the support of the Johnson organ, the *Republic*, and is supposed to have found its way into the pockets of Sawyer. In other words, the inspectors were paid a mere salary of ninety dollars per month, while the great bulk of the fees went to the member of the Kitchen Cabinet. For some reason or other, Mr. Braun was removed, very suddenly, as General Inspector in the Allegheny district, and another appointed in his place. Recently the office of General Inspector was discontinued in both districts, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. This somewhat disarranged the plans of the member of the Kitchen Cabinet, but the exactions were nevertheless continued as before. J. P. Langdon, the deposed Inspector General of this district, was appointed as one of the Inspectors, as were also Cornelius O'Donnell, Charles B. Strain and others. The "ring" was broken last spring by the refusal of Strain and O'Donnell to pay over any part of their fees or perquisites to the support of the "organ." This brought down the wrath of Sawyer upon them, and they were at once threatened with decapitation. They were told that such was the arrangement when they were appointed, and that they had accepted the office with the understanding that they would be paid but the simple salary, the balance being required for the support of "My Policy." They had, however, been making a "good thing" out of their offices, netting some months three and four hundred dollars, and they were determined not to bleed for the benefit of the organ or Sawyer. When Langdon undertook to make the collection he met with a flat and positive refusal. A more polite and persuasive agent was then sent to ply the contumacious appointees, and he presented to them the folly and danger of refusal, as a simple intimation of the fact to the Secretary of the Treasury would secure their instant dismissal. They either did not believe it, or concluded that they might as well be out of office as in at the pitiful pay of ninety dollars a month. They made this proposition, however, that if the Secretary of the Treasury, or the President would authorize or direct them to pay over the money, as demanded by Sawyer, they would do so. This was rather of a "stunner," as the Secretary of the Treasury had no knowledge whatever of the reprehensible practices, and the principals in the transaction alluded to knew it.

We next hear of Sawyer in Washington, having the ear of the President for an unlimited period. It is said that the removal of the fractious parties was about being effected when the Secretary received, from a responsible quarter, a true statement of the case and my earnest protest against their removal, which opened the eyes of the Secretary, and the order was never not made. Affidavits of the facts, being obtained, the orders were made and Messrs. Strain and O'Donnell have been forwarded to Washington, with the names of the parties making them, and a storm is brewing which will doubtless strike fear and trembling in the breast of the man who boasts of carrying the Allegheny appointments in his breeches pockets. Since his return from Washington he has been clamoring for the removal of the Secretary (McCulloch), but it is hardly probable that he will succeed. On the contrary, he himself is quite likely to come to grief, and that he will hereafter be powerless, even in the Kitchen Cabinet.

The Pennsylvania Election.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Thursday, referring to the coming October election in this State, calls upon the Republican party of Pennsylvania not to be deceived, and tells them to "look the fact in the face that if that great State shall give a majority for sham Democracy in the October election, it will be taken as an indorsement of the President's policy." It claims that in view of the peculiar dangers that surround us, there has never been a more important election. The article concludes as follows:

"The capital of the rebellion is concentrated in the city of Philadelphia, and the rebellion is fighting on the battle-field, but in the Executive council, and it must be met and crushed there at the ballot box.

"Happily for our cause, and for the Union, Pennsylvania has a gallant leader in the conflict. Hon. Henry W. Williams has been long an ornament to the bench and the bar of the city of Pittsburgh, and the county in which it is the center. For more than a quarter of a century he has been known for his learning, and patriotic devotion to the great principles of constitutional liberty. Standing as he does, in the position of a judge, and no office, as a politician, he is the fittest man to be called to the head of the ticket. Let the people rally to his support, and the Union cause will be safe. Let them send to the State Senate a justice to the bench to which we hope to see him elevated by the people, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will be strengthened, and the court for no many years will inspire confidence in the community at large. Let the people rally to the support of purity and devotion to the side of justice, and the Union cause will be safe. Let them send to the State Senate a justice to the bench to which we hope to see him elevated by the people, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will be strengthened, and the court for so

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

SENATE—RUSSELL ERRETT.
ASSEMBLY—AUGUSTUS BECKERT, GEORGE WILSON, W. R. FORD, GEORGE R. RIDDLE, ALEXANDER MILLAR, DAVID L. SMITH.
PROTHONOTARY—JACOB H. WALTER.
TREASURER—JOSEPH H. DENNISTON.
COMMISSIONER—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
CORONER—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
JURY COMMISSIONER—CHARLES A. PUGH.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

BE ASSESSED.

Every Union Republican voter in the county and State should see that he is assessed before the 28th of September. Only a few days remain in which those who have not been may be assessed.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The day of election is close at hand, and it behooves every Republican in this county to be up and at work actively for the success of the Republican cause.

Judge WILLIAMS was nominated by the Republican State Convention, for Judge of the Supreme Court, at the urgent request of the Republicans of Allegheny county, the nomination being regarded as due to the Western part of the State, generally, and to Allegheny county, in particular, as the leading Republican county in the State.

In securing the nomination for this county, our delegates pledged to their colleagues throughout the State that Allegheny would sustain the nominee thus conceded to her, by her usual overwhelming majority.

THAT PLEDGE MUST BE REDEEMED, and to you we look for its redemption. It is the first time, since the organization of the party in this State, that a candidate on the State Ticket has been taken from Allegheny county; and we appeal to you to show your appreciation of the compliment by rolling up for Judge WILLIAMS a majority such as only Allegheny county can give.

In order to secure this, ORGANIZATION and WORK are absolutely necessary. We must have every election district thoroughly organized, and every Republican vote polled.

It is important to the election of Judge WILLIAMS that he should receive the full vote of his own county. This is due alike to him and the cause his nomination represents; and we trust that every Republican in the county will awake to the realization of this fact.

In the present critical condition of the country, when good and true patriots everywhere throughout the land are looking forward with dread to Revolution as the result of anything that may be constructed into a Republican defeat at the October election, it is essential to the deliverance of the nation from its perils that Judge WILLIAMS should be elected, in order to teach ANDREW JOHNSON that Pennsylvania will not tolerate his usurpations.

The removal of STANTON and SHERIDAN, the issue of the grossly unconstitutional Amnesty Proclamation, the arrogation to himself by the President of powers never conferred upon him, his open defiance of the laws of the land, and his freely expressed purpose of restoring the conquered rebels to power, all call upon us to rally as one man to the support of the Republican cause.

The safety of the nation requires it.

The honor and the best interests of the State demand it.

And the position of the County as the banner Republican County of the country imperatively calls for it.

Let no time be lost, therefore, in doing the needed work. Organize at once. Canvass your respective districts thoroughly; and see to it that every possible step is taken to bring out every Republican vote. With *that* accomplished, victory is certain.

By order of the County Committee.

JOHN H. MILLER, Chairman.

Who Will Win the Banner?

FLAG FOR THE COUNTY THAT MAKES THE BEST RETURN.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, 1105 Chestnut street, *Philadelphia, Pa., September* 11, 1867.—This Committee will present their new and elegant Campaign Flag, 30 by 20 feet in size, to the county which, at the ensuing election, shall show the best return for Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, compared with the vote of last year for Gen. GEARY.

By order of the Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, }

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.]

WORTHY CANDIDATES.

"The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the honorable position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the Conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 29.]

If the notice of Judge WILLIAMS's nomination which appeared in the "*Post*" at the time, and now kept standing at the head of the Republican papers, is intended as a rebuke for any supposed inconsistency since, it fails in its purpose. We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams's private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic. The Democracy plants itself upon principle and deals with facts, and discusses the public and official acts of candidates.

Our Claims Against England.

Lord Stanley having accepted Secretary Seward's principle of arbitrating the Alabama claims, the Secretary has introduced a new condition which, the London *Herald* says, the British Government cannot possibly accept. This condition is the proposal to include in the matters for arbitration the right of Great Britain to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power. On this point, the *Herald* says:

"One can understand referring a claim for indemnity to an arbitrator; but we never heard of committing questions of national policy to such a tribunal. Arbitration is not possible upon such a point as that newly started by Mr. Seward. It is quite within the province of his government to assume that our recognition was 'unnecessary and premature,' and that it was an injurious proceeding for which Great Britain would immediately come under a full responsibility to justify it, or to render redress or indemnity." This is either a serious menace or mere offensive vaporing, but in any case the country will uphold the government in the attitude it has assumed upon this point. England is answerable to America if the statements of the Southern country chose to make her so; but in the meantime she will not break the interference of the United States in the quarrel which those who are unfamiliar with the temper of Washington diplomacy would imagine that Mr. Seward seriously desires to bring about.

Mr. Seward holds that previous to the recognition of the Rebel Confederacy the rebellion was only a "domestic disturbance" which was "in fact, only such a seditious insurrection as is incidental to national progress in every State." Had it not been for British intervention giving the Confederacy the status of a political power, the United States could have dealt with this "domestic disturbance." The *Herald* replies to this:

"The reply to all this is obvious enough, for Mr. Seward begs the whole question when he starts with the declaration that the British Government was 'unnecessary and premature.' Her Majesty's Government held the action contrary, *and if so not within the province of any foreign power to call into question* the mode in which the Government exercised what Mr. Seward admits to be their undoubted prerogatives of deciding the exact period in which the attitude of this country towards a contending section should be defined upon the basis of international law. That which we did was the exercise of this our right; whether our action was 'unnecessary or premature' is a matter of opinion *on which we are no more bound to accept the dictation of the Washington Cabinet, although the latter may threat that we may be called upon 'to justify it or render redress or indemnity.'* Of course Mr. Seward does not seriously mean a threat of war when he says; but what a pity it is that he should say it!"

In reply to the point the rebellion only amounted to "domestic disturbance" previous to the recognition of Great Britain, the *Herald* points to the fact that Southern ports were blockaded, and that in 1861 the American law courts decided "that blockade itself is a belligerent right, and can only legally have place in a state of war." The *Herald* concludes: "Mr. Seward is now possessed of the unalterable determination of the British Cabinet, *and if his government is sincerely desirous of seeing the question amicably settled, his first step must be to recede from his position, he has so unexpectedly and so unwisely taken up.*"

WHEN the Southern people, after reading or hearing of the amnesty, are elated with the news that it seems to bring to them, their first thought is, "now for the voting." And when, to make the hope an assurance, they send a message of mixed adulation and inquiry, to Washington, to know whether they are to have free scope with the ballot, and receive a negative answer, it is not difficult to imagine their mortification and disappointment. The amnesty, therefore, while bringing them no relief, as it ought not and could not, with reference to enfranchisement, only tends to increase their exasperation, and to prolong the bad feeling which they unjustly entertain against Congress and the Northern people. The document itself is a deceptive one, and it is difficult to discover a rational motive for its promulgation.

WHO CAUSED THE TAXES?

It is true, as the Democratic croakers are never tired of saying, that so many years ago while their party was in power, there were light taxes, no excise officers, few soldiers, and some silver and gold in circulation. This is very true, and all these things were highly agreeable to the people, and creditable to the condition of the country. They are also pleasant things to look back to—provided the retrospect suggests no self-crimination for the sad change, and for the still more sad and atrocious means by which it has been brought about. And this is the point to which we ask a moment's attention.

In the midst of the Paradisiacal happiness of the country, with light taxes, with prosperity in all branches of business, with the Democracy in full swing of power, from JAMES BUCHANAN down to PAT MALONEY, it *somehow* happened that the people took it into their heads to oust the Democracy, and they did it by such majorities as have rarely been heard of in American elections. What was the reason of this? It was because this beautiful Democracy encouraged the Southern slaveholders to attempt violent measures for the destruction of the Union, and aided them with counsel and, as far as possible, with co-operation in their work of treason. The people who thus gained the ascendancy in the constitutional management were not unaware that the maintenance of the Union, against the rebels and their Democratic allies, would cost something. But they knew also that it cost something, to their fathers of the Revolution, to *gain* the liberty of free, popular government, and they were willing to spend something in maintaining it against a formidable conspiracy for its overthrow. And they could not stand by and see success attend the conspiracy and rebellion, because of the cost of resisting it.

In the progress of carrying out the sublime purpose of free men, they ejected the Democracy from power, which it had abused to pander to more open and organized treason, and then by a long defensive war suppressed armed rebellion and restored the Government authority and the supremacy of law. In doing this a heavy indebtedness was incurred. Many lives were lost and much money spent in maintaining government, securing the Union and making our nation free and strong. But now, with hypocritical whinings, come this same Democracy and this same gang of traitors and fill the air with their moans over high taxes and against the national debt. Who brought this burden upon the country? These very parties which now talk so much about offensive taxes, and even hint as strongly as they dare at repudiation. The intelligent and brave men who served the country and who pay most of the taxes know full well that they have been put to this necessity by the Democracy and the rebellion. It is the price of liberty, and those who for party and for slavery exacted this price are responsible for it.

When, therefore, the organs of the Democracy are directing the eyes of their readers back to the good old days when there were no excise officers, and whisky was twenty-five cents a gallon, we say to them, you have put on the two dollar tax that you groan about so much. And so it is of all the expensive war burdens. This is not railing—it is reason and history. Had Mr. BUCHANAN, the head of the Democratic party in 1860—not to go back to the infamous policy of the party and its head on the Kansas question—acted with energy and honesty, the debt would not have been incurred. Had there been a thorough and honest co-operation of the Democratic party—even when in the minority—with the Union men of the country and of Congress, or had there not been an avowal of sympathy with the secession, the war would not have been so protracted, and, of course, the debt would not have been so great. The Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, added hundreds of millions to the National Debt. The public debt and the burden of taxation, then, is the legacy which the Democratic party has left to the country. It is responsible for the burden. The Democrats were turned out of power none too soon. Had they continued as they tried to do under their treacherous idol, BRECKINRIDGE, all the liberty and equality that we prize, would have been sold out to slavery long before this time, and property as well as every other interest of business, would have been in a worse plight than they falsely say they are now.

RECREATION AND ITS ABUSES.

It is not easy to draw a definite and fixed line of separation between moderation and excess in the matter of recreation. Practically, it must be done by each person for himself, and each one must be separately answerable to himself or his friends for the decision he makes. It may, however, be said, in general, that whatever the recreation may be, it is indulged in to excess, if it be allowed to encroach on the time, attention or strength demanded by the *business* of life. In its very nature and design, recreation is not an employment but an agreeable interlude, to refresh mind and body after employment and to prepare them for the more cheerful and successful resumption of employment at the proper time. The attractions that essentially belong to recreations naturally tend to excess in the use of them, and consequently the monitions of wisdom and experience as naturally assume the form of cautions. It is absurd, as being against nature, to decry all amusements and recreations, but the warning against some as injurious, and against excess in those which are innocent and beneficial, is in perfect accord with the dictates of philosophy and sound morals.

There has been introduced into some of the wholesome recreations of our times a principle—that of competition—which has a tendency to break down the force of cautions against excess, whether they are suggested by one's own mind or are offered by the solicitude of friends. We do not speak of competition as a new element in recreations. But it has a development and power at present beyond any former experience. And it has a much wider scope and range. It may be said, almost, that there is no more playing or athletic exercises for *recreation*. Competition has supplanted the original purpose, and made what was designed for amusement a strife for mastery. And hence has arisen, in every department, a race of aspirants to championship, whose ambition becomes engrossing, and sometimes exacting on time, strength and thought which are due to the useful employments of life.

This rank growth of competitive feeling in amusements, has had, and is having other effects, even more objectionable than waste of business, time and labor. Betting on the issue of a game, or a race, is generally classed with gambling, the essential feature and wrong of which is, that the one gets the money of the other party without rendering for it any equivalent. In the eye of the law it is a wrong, to be prohibited. The popularizing of this practice, therefore, would, according to the law, be a public detriment. And it would certainly tend to the prevalence of gambling of other and perhaps more injurious kinds.

It cannot be said of our American people, that they are too much devoted to social recreations. Our range is rather more limited and perhaps our relish of them rather less than those of other nations. It is the more, therefore, to be regretted that the few we have should be perverted from their purpose, or discredited by even occasional excess, or associated to any extent with practices, that both law and morals pronounce vicious.

THE Crawford County system of making nominations was tried in the staunch Republican county of Lancaster this year for the first time, and it worked admirably. Primary meetings were dispensed with, and the Republicans voted for candidates direct. The result is an excellent ticket, and entire harmony.

THE effect of being independent—consequently unpopular—is illustrated by the fact that Henry Ward Beecher has received three hundred invitations to lecture,—and, what is more telling still, he could do better than accept any of them.

SHALL ANDREW JOHNSON BE INDORSED?

The question before the country and the one to be decided at the election is, *Shall Andrew Johnson be indorsed?* Many times during the war the question before the country was, shall the war be prosecuted until the rebellion is put down? Happily at all times the answer was speedy, right and emphatic. At no time during the war was there more depending on the answer to the question then pending than there is on the question now put to the people. There is no exaggeration in the assertion that the purpose of Mr. JOHNSON is to efface the verdict of the war and destroy its dear-bought fruits. And no man can be so blind or so obtuse as not to know that a reverse to the Republican party at this time will be regarded by him as an indorsement by the people. Let that happen, and no man will have a right to expect anything but anarchy and ruin. We are assured on the best authority, that at no time within the last five years has GEN. GRANT been exercised with such grave apprehensions as at the present moment. He sees at the head of the Government a desperate man, determined to defy Congress, law and public opinion. Could he know that the people, realizing the danger, would rise and crush him, those apprehensions would be dispelled. The country was slow to believe that JEFFERSON DAVIS and his fellow conspirators really meant rebellion; and the danger now is that too little heed will be given to the warnings against the conspiracy in which ANDREW JOHNSON, JERE. BLACK, VALLANDIGHAM and their followers are engaged. Congress, the Representative of the people, must be sustained, or the hundreds of thousands of lives, and the thousands of millions of money which it cost to put down the rebellion will have been spent in vain. Shall ANDREW JOHNSON be indorsed?

MR. WEED, in the New York *Commercial*, is confounded, perfectly non-plussed, by the statement authoritatively made by the *Independent*, that President JOHNSON offered to FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the colored man, the position as head of the Freedmen's Bureau—an offer which Mr. DOUGLASS declined. He says he had heard the report before, but rejected it as utterly unworthy of belief—although he concedes that it is not more "incomprehensible" than the offer of a Foreign Mission to HORACE GREELEY. Mr. WEED "improves the occasion" to comment as follows:

"If the President tendered a high Government position to Frederick Douglass, a fugitive from slavery, what but to recognize, in the most emphatic manner, the principle of Negro equality, could have prompted such an appointment? Why, if the President himself offered the Freedmen's Bureau to a colored man, should not Generals Sheridan and Sickles appoint colored men to office, filling pretty much all important, and honorable positions, in the public service, to negroes? Why, indeed, should not consistency, logically, 'gives it up,' leaving all who sustained his 'policy' with such acts to their fate?"

Notwithstanding Mr. WEED "yet hopes to learn that the President did not offer the Freedmen's Bureau to a colored man," the report is true. And the strangest part of it is we have heard from the Democratic press—whose horror of negro equality is chronic—not one word in condemnation of the act. Practically, ANDREW JOHNSON is the first one to inaugurate negro equality. If DOUGLASS, the negro, was a fit and proper man to hold an office which is little less than a Cabinet position, why should he not have a seat in Congress, at least be permitted to vote? We ask the Pittsburgh *Post* to say what it thinks of this negro equality movement by the great head of its party?

THE question of negro suffrage is not at all embraced in the political canvass now proceeding in this State. It has nothing more to do with the coming election than it had with the elections twenty or fifty years ago. There are some of the Democratic papers which, like the two stringed guitar of the *Jays*, have but two things or so to harp upon, and they twang away on the negro question for the especial entertainment of a class of the Irish, who, somehow, have a relish for that sort of music. A large portion of our adopted citizens, of Irish as well as of German birth, have nothing but the most humane and friendly feeling toward the colored race. And these are intelligent enough to know, as well as the great body of our citizens, that whether negro suffrage is right or wrong, whether it shall be granted or withheld at some future time, it has nothing to do with the election now pending in this State. The big bear is held up only to frighten the ignorant and unthinking people, who contract a prejudice against the negro, a few years ago, when it was imagined that vast numbers of them would come to the north and occupy all the places of labor, on railroads and elsewhere, to the detriment of those who had been employed in them before. The negro question, as harped upon by the Democratic papers, has this class only in view. Their negro monomania is laughed at by everybody else.

IS one thing is meaner than another in the way the Democrats oppose Judge WILLIAMS, it is the fling that he was born in Connecticut. If he were a native of the bogs of Ireland, or some unpronounceable place on the Continent of Europe, and knew as little of our system of government as thousands of the Democratic party; or, better yet, were he fresh from the South and still wore the rebel gray, we presume there would be no objection to Judge WILLIAMS. This new phase of Know Nothingism is particularly noticeable in the Pittsburgh *Post*. Will that paper tell us what there is in Judge WILLIAMS, resulting from his birth place, that constitutes a valid reason why he should not be elected? Is he not a good citizen—an upright Judge—a lover of his country—a friend to his species—and is there among us another, wherever born, of whom this can be said with more emphasis than of Judge WILLIAMS? It is an insult to the intelligence of the people to pin them with stuff like that which the *Post* is continually printing about his birth place. It is discreditable to itself, and worthy only of the contempt which, with men of the least intelligence, it will be received.

GEN. SCHOFIELD has disregarded the suggestion of the President relative to a uniform day for holding elections in the South, and ordered that the election in Virginia take place on the 22d of October. If the wishes of the President are realized, therefore, he must take the responsibility of overriding the law of Congress under which GEN. SCHOFIELD has acted. A Presidential order postponing the elections, or in any manner interfering with the District Commanders, would be naked usurpation and an overt act for which, were he guilty of nothing else, Mr. JOHNSON might and probably would be impeached. The motive for desiring delay is to secure the registration of the amnestied rebels. In other words, Mr. JOHNSON is bent on nullifying the laws and circumventing Congress in its determination to confine, as far as possible, voting at the ensuing elections in the South, to loyal men. Gen. SCHOFIELD, at least, is not disposed to be used as an instrument to subserve that motive. What will Mr. JOHNSON do next?

Temperance and Office.

The thirst for office makes most men prevaricate, if it does not wholly change their principles. General Sam. Cary, the workingmen's candidate for Congress in the Second District of Ohio, has for years been noted for his Radical temperance views; in fact but a few months ago he was a temperance lecturer, and strong prohibitionist. But times have changed. The General is a candidate for office, and he now addresses his hearers:

"They could drink, if they wanted to, just as freely as he could in Clinton alone. He thought none the less of a man because he took his drink of beer; he would vote for a drinker for office as readily as for a man that did not drink. He had been a friend of the brewers while in office, just as much as of any other men. He did not object to any man taking his drink, but he would not. He was a temperance man in principle, and would stick to his principles; would not go out and take a drink if it was to secure him a seat in Congress."

THE latest returns received from 295 towns and plantations in Maine indicate that the total vote of the State will be about 98,000. Chamberlain's majority thus far is about 11,000. Full returns promise to increase it to about 14,000. York county is still in doubt, though Chamberlain was 91 ahead at the last accounts. Androscoggin county does not elect a single Democrat to the Legislature, thus making a Republican gain of one. Contrary to the previous reports, the Republican Senator in Aroostook is elected. The House will probably consist of about 121 Republicans to 30 Democrats.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is a subject of conversation, to which every person, without distinction of party, sect, or color, is expected to contribute one or more remark every day of his life. Its value as a theme of discussion, is beyond computation. It is diversified, it is inexhaustible, it is within the comprehension of the feeblest intellect, yet engages the speech of genius; it has few polemic points, everybody agreeing to everybody's remarks upon it; it is a privileged subject, taking undisputed precedence of all others; it is seasonable in all seasons; it is never out of place in any place. Rain or shine, summer or winter, the weather is a prolific subject of discussion, or perhaps we should rather say, of direct, pointed, apothegmatic observations. Newspapers have not used the common privilege so much as others. The omission is felt, as an inconvenience, perhaps as a loss to meteorological science, certainly as a privation to curiosity. We should, for example, like to know whether the sanctums of Boston editors are as near the boiling or roasting temperature as ours to-day, and for three days past. We are curious to know whether the knitted brow of T. W. is covered with the dew drops of prespiration, and whether H. G. wipes his denuded expanse of scalp with his yellow pocket handkerchief. But the heat of politics inures editors to high temperatures. Salamanders in the fire, they mind not the weather, that gives to every body else subject for remarks. And the intense, more than summer heat of the present week is a neglected theme.

The G. A. R. on the Political Situation.

A Convention of the several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia county, was held in Philadelphia city, on Saturday evening, at which was considered the present political situation. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the political status of the Grand Army, by citing the cardinal principles of the organization. First, To maintain in civil life those great principles for which it stood in arms under the national flag; to advance and support actual loyalty, to secure sound constitutional liberty to all men, and to vindicate the full and complete rights of every loyal American citizen. Second, Pledging to the gallant Union men of the South that they shall not be neglected until they are thoroughly and completely protected in the active exercise of every right of American freemen. The resolutions concluded as follows:

"Wherever, At the present critical juncture in the political history of the nation, any lack of sympathy with the party which espouses the principles to the success of which we have declared our devotion, any suppression on the part of individuals, any aid rendered to the party by whom those principles have been bitterly opposed, whether on the ground of personal hostility or from other causes, or any failure to do all that may be in our power to aid in perfecting the triumph of the political party which represents the principles for which the Grand Army of the Republic were called into existence; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention, That it is the solemn duty of every comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and every member of every loyal order, to devote every energy in securing the success of the party which is the representative Union Republican party that will prove to the nation that their sons who defended her in armor are ready to act at the present time, if necessary, in council to prove their continued loyalty to the cause of right."

Our National Credit in England.

Commissioner Wells has replied, through the London *Times*, to an article in *Blackwood's Magazine*, impugning the credit of the United States. One of the opening sentences is as follows: "A Western American orator once defined the chief requisite for the making of a good stump speech 'to be an entire ignorance of the subject under discussion.' The writer in *Blackwood* referred to appears to have adopted the same standard of qualification as regards magazine literature." The reply of Mr. Wells is clear and forcible. Curiously enough he found himself compelled to combat the mischievous propositions to which Gen. Butler has given his sanction, to redeem legal tenders with greenbacks, a plausible form of repudiation which the *Tribune* styles sheer dishonesty. He concludes as follows:

"In the course of an official visit of some weeks in England during the present season no one thing has been more prominent than the all-important question, on the part of those in public and private station with whom I have been brought in contact, of a sound currency. It is felt that the public faith must be maintained and preserved between the Government and the people. Whatever may be said, I assure, the great majority of my countrymen are on this point sound to the core. It is difficult for an American to believe that the private expressions of leading men of England, which I have seen in print, and which were communicated to the British public by the writer in *Blackwood* which we have noticed, represent the views of the British people, or that if it be the object and aim of influential men, either at home or abroad, to bring about a financial crisis, that such efforts can be successful. Great Britain and the United States have become too much connected by ties of commerce and other social and business relations to allow such a calamity to fall upon them."

Arraignment of Andrew Johnson.

Major General Logan delivered a long and vigorous speech at Hamilton, Ohio, on Wednesday, in which he arraigned the Democracy for their crimes and infamy, and said of Andrew Johnson:

Tell me to-day if you had Jeff. Davis in the Presidential chair, or Mr. Robert E. Lee, could they have done more for the rebels in this land than Andrew Johnson has since he has been President? If they could, I would like to know it. It is a fair question to ask you. Had Jeff. Davis had been President, what would he have done? He would have returned all the property to the rebels that they had lost. Andrew Johnson has done that and more too. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have pardoned all the rebels that asked him for pardon. Andrew Johnson has done that and more too. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have denounced this Congress, and called them a set of traitors. Andrew Johnson has done that. If Jeff. Davis had been President he would have vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Andrew Johnson did that. He would have vetoed the civil Rights bill. Andrew Johnson did that. He would have vetoed the first Reconstruction act of Congress, and all the other acts, which Andrew Johnson has done.

We are not sure that there is ground for the suggestion to ladies, that is made by a New York journal—in fact, we deem it almost ungallant, if not impertinent—yet owing to the importance of its subject it is deemed proper to give our fair readers a chance to derive any benefit from it, that it is adapted to supply. It is intimated that in consequence of the long seclusion of the fair from observation they give evidence of not having exercised that redundant attention, which their complexity in the new style of dress may justly claim. It is, therefore, by the aforesaid journal, proposed, or suggested, that ladies should subject them to an education and discipline, in order to rectify any awkwardness contracted through protracted inadvertence, and to secure those positions and motions that contribute to ease, grace and dignity in walking. As a case in point, we say to our subjects, and as Mr. Johnson says of the Convention, so we say of the *Times*' suggestion, ladies we leave it with you.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* is agitating the question, where shall the next Republican National Convention be held? And it answers it by asking, "Why may not the next National Republican Convention be held in St. Louis?" When, by the growth of the country, St. Louis becomes a little more central, the suggestion will have more force, and this we say intending no disparagement to the gallant border State of the West or its fine city.

THE National Tobacconists' Convention, composed of delegates from the principal cities of the country, is in session in Cleveland. The Convention, on Tuesday, after lengthy debate, adopted a resolution calling on Congress to reduce the tax on all kinds of manufactured tobacco to ten cents per pound, cigars excepted. An executive committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress presenting the reasons for the proposed tax.

THE ravages of the army worm, it is announced, are stopped by a very effective way, which has been put into operation in Louisiana. At one stage of their career the worms web themselves on the upper branches of the cotton plant. While in this situation the plan is to go through the fields with scissors or shears in hand, cut off the branch or branches on which the cocooned webs are attached, and burn them.

COL. FORNEY, writing from Washington, says: "General Grant openly expresses his opinion that the reconstruction measures of Congress are just and necessary, and will prevail over all opposition. On this subject he has not now, and never had, the slightest reserve. The same is true of every military commander in the South."

THE Boston *Post* is forced to admit that the result of the California election is no proof of the decline of Republican strength in that State.

THE Commission appointed by the British Parliament to inquire into and report on the differences in the established church growing out of the ritualistic question, have reported that, while the vestments of the high church portion are regarded by some witnesses (examined in the course of the investigation) as symbolical of doctrine, and by others as being a payment of distinctive honor to the Holy Communion as the highest act of Christian worship, they are regarded by none as essential, and they give grave offense to many. They therefore recommend that it is expedient to restrain all variations in respect to vesture from that which has long been the established usage of the Church.

STATE ITEMS.

Seager, Deyo and Geodwin, three escaped convicts from the Meadville jail, have enlisted in the army, and are now fighting Indians. The Meadville people think that five years on the plains will be fully equal in degree of punishment to two years in the Western Penitentiary.

A telegraph line is now being built between Tyrone and Lock Haven, and will be in operation in less than two weeks.

The new Presbyterian Church in Tidioute, will be dedicated on Sabbath next.

The postoffice at Wagerfarth, Venango county, Penna., is to be removed to Shamburg Wells, same county, under the new designation of Champion, by which name the place called Shamburg, on the upper Cherry Run, will hereafter be known. Mr. Austin W. Merrick, of Pleasantville, formerly a corporal in the 111th Pennsylvania regiment, has received the appointment and commission as Postmaster at Champion. The change from Wagerfarth will be made as soon as official notification of the discontinuance of the office is announced, probably within a week.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Crawford County Agricultural Society is to commence October 2d, and will continue three days at Conneautville. An attractive exhibition is always made by this Society, and those interested should not fail to visit Conneautville.

Mr. Martin Heist, a citizen of Hartley township, Union county, died last Sabbath at the advanced age of 107 years, three months and two days. Mr. Heist's mind was clear, his memory good, and to within two weeks of his death, was remarkably healthy and active.

A serious whisky disturbance occurred at Penn Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, among some miners, on Saturday evening last. Quite a number were seriously injured, and one man, John Miller, a German, it is thought cannot recover. About fifty were engaged in the melee, for forty of whom warrants have been issued.

Mrs. Kuhns, who resides at Calicusburg, Clarion county, has reached the advanced age of one hundred and three years, but is still active and retains all her faculties to a remarkable degree. Mrs. Kuhns was born January 8th, 1764, in Northampton county, and was married to Samuel Alexander, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, but the date of the marriage is not known. Mr. Alexander was killed during the war of 1812. The lady was afterward married to Mr. C. Kuhns, also of Westmoreland county, and removed to Clarion county, (then a portion of Armstrong county,) about fifty years ago.

Dean Graves, the confederate of Charles Chase in the murder of Elizabeth McDonald, in Jefferson county, has been arrested in one of the Western States and committed to jail to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. The arrest was made by Mr. Kepler, of Crawford county, who has been on the track of Graves ever since the murder of the young man John Doyle, near Titusville.

On Saturday last, Jacob Kempinsky, who was arrested a few days since on the charge of attempting to defraud his creditors, had an examination before Justice Donaghy at Petroleum Center, and in default of $5,000 bail he was committed to jail at Franklin.

Two noted pugilists, Parkinson, of Tamaqua and Kelly, of Philadelphia, who have already had two ring fights, in the latter of which Kelly was terribly beaten, are matched for another fight, to take place on the 28th of October, somewhere in Virginia or New York. The stakes are $600 a side.

The Washington *Reporter* says: "The first load of coal from the new shaft sunk at this place, was supplied to our fellow-townsman, Wm. McKennan, Esq., this morning. The vein they have struck is about five feet and a half in thickness, and is of excellent quality. The proprietors of the shaft are entitled to great credit for the enterprise they have displayed, and it is a source of gratification to know that they are about to be amply rewarded for their heavy outlay in the way of time and money."

On last Sabbath, the corner stone of St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The church is to be built of brick, and will be an ornament to the town.

The Eagle Hose Company of Buffalo had a grand reception at the hands of the Philadelphia firemen on Saturday.

A boy named Canin got into a boat in Guinea run, in the northern part of Philadelphia, and commenced rowing down the stream, Sunday afternoon, when a Mr. Fisher, who owned the boat, told the boy to bring it back. This Canin refused to do, and Fisher obtained a gun and started after the boy to shoot, wounding him fatally. Fisher was arrested.

On Wednesday evening, Amos Thorne, a boatman, aged about twenty-four, was instantly killed near Albion, on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad. Mr. Thorne was on the top of the cars, and was passing over them, when one of the coupling links broke, dividing the train in two. He noticed that one end of the train was divided, but of this the exact truth can never be known. The unfortunate young man stepped off the forward end of the cars in front of the rear portion, and was instantly crushed to death beneath them.

On the 7th inst., a lad of ten years, son of Rev. A. Holman, of Pleasantville, Venango county, was standing near an oil well in process of drilling, and placing his hand on the rope of the bull wheel, his fingers were drawn underneath. With the other hand he then attempted to release his fingers, but the hand was likewise caught, and before the workmen could stop the machinery, the arm was drawn and twisted in such a manner that it was literally crushed to death beneath them.

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What the President Expects to Accomplish.

The correspondent of the Boston *Post* has reported another interview with Mr. Johnson. From the report we quote the following: "I inquired what he thought would be the practicable effect of the Amnesty Proclamation. He promptly replied "to restore the parties to all their rights—to place them precisely where they were before the war. The suffrage question was one to be determined by the Courts, and not by the executive branch of the Government." In alluding to the future he said he had no idea but Congress would do, but he believed the people would take care that their Government was not subverted and destroyed. So far as he was concerned, he should exercise every constitutional power in its defence, but that the great controlling power was in the hands of the people themselves, and his firm conviction was that they would use it wisely and efficiently. The late elections in California and Maine served only to fix his confidence in the "sober second thought of the people."

The Schemes of Grain Speculators.

The New York *Times* says an extensive speculation there and at the receiving ports in the West in grain and flour is reported to have been organized about ten days or a fortnight since, followed by the usual resort, in such cases, to crooking about the result of the harvest and the indifferent prospect (which may be true in some sections of Indiana, &c.,) of the maturing corn crop. But notwithstanding this effort and the temporary withholding of receipts at New York by storing them at Buffalo, Albany, &c., the market in New York is declining. As to a light general harvest of grain either South or West, says the *Times*, the story is improbable from every point of view. The South and Southwest never grew so much wheat, and the corn crop never promised so large a yield, and our neighbor's own columns, if we are not mistaken, told the same story of the wheat harvest in Ohio, Indiana and the other Northwestern States, not four weeks ago.

The Union Pacific railroad is finished four hundred and fifty miles from Omaha, and within fifty-nine miles of Cheyenne. The Government Commissioners will examine the additional section now completed next week.

PERSONAL.

—George Wilkes, writing from Paris, says: "I notice by the New York papers of the 13th that little 'All Right,' of the Japanese troupe, is represented to be in that city, and performing, as usual, with that company at the Academy. This is an imposition. Little 'All Right,' the wonderful boy who astonished the audiences of New York by his unparalleled audacity, and who closed his career in the United States by the terrific accident at the Academy, is here in Paris, and is performing at the Cirque Napoleon, under the auspices of his old impresario, Professor Risley. I saw him and know him, and last night, after the performances at the Cirque were closed, had the little fellow in my arms. He is entirely well, does not bear the slightest mark of his tremendous fall, and is performing better than ever. I mention this circumstance that the people of New York may no longer be imposed on in the premises. In this connection I will mention that the American circus here is running a successful rival, under Robinson & Stickney, against the French circus in the Champs Elysees. It is conceded on all sides that the American troupe is by far superior to the other, in riding and in vaulting."

—A Salzburg letter says: "Napoleon looked, I thought, both old and tired. He walked firmly enough, to be sure, but both as to the face and as to the body, he must be conceded to be tending toward flabbiness. His complexion is sallow; his eyes are more nearly shut than ever, and his mouth absolutely looks as if nothing but an oyster knife could open it. Yet there is such a mass of power in his square, heavy chest and shoulders that one cannot but hesitate in casting his horoscope of health; and the peculiar leaden, gray look on his face on the afternoon of Sunday had disappeared and given place to a warmer and more healthy hue when he rode past me to-day in a little open caleche, on his return from some excursion to the environs. He was dressed in a simple black suit, and all Austria will soon be convinced that a new era is dawning on the Empire when it learns that—thanks to his example—Francis Joseph was yesterday seen walking with him in the streets of Salzburg dressed in a civilian's dark frock and trowsers and wearing a round hat! This is literally the first time that such a phenomenon has been seen. The Kaiser has always worn uniform, and insisted that not only his guards, but his very domestics should wear uniform. The Empress Eugenie wore a dark purple traveling dress with short skirts, and very scant, which not only gave her the look of a neat Chinese umbrella, but made her appear almost positively little by the side of the tall and slender Elizabeth."

—The Rev. Newman Hall preached in the Second Presbyterian church in Chicago, Sunday evening, from the 6th verse of the 79th Psalm. He was to have lectured on the evening following on the relations of Great Britain to America, with reference to the war—a subject in regard to which our people in general may be said to entertain strong convictions.

—The Hon. W. D. Kelley, who has been making a vigorous stumping campaign in Ohio, spoke in St. Louis on Monday night. May we ask why this gentleman, with several others, is not on the stump in Pennsylvania?

—Catharine Beecher, a Beecher who, besides being a Beecher, has written a cook-book and some other things, has come out an Episcopalian. In an explanatory letter she charges all her brothers with having abandoned the fine old orthodox tenet of infant damnation, and takes this shy at H. W. B. in particular: "Then our younger brother, both as minister and editor, has for years cast the influence of his powerful name and pen in favor of the whole system based on it."

—Hon. Joseph P. Hoge, who represented the Galena (Illinois) District in Congress twenty years ago—1843 to 1847—and who is now a San Francisco lawyer and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is named as the probable Democratic choice of the now dominant party in that State for the Senatorship, vice John Conness.

—When Bancroft was presented to King William of Prussia, the historian congratulated the King on having met him on Goethe's birthday. The King told him he had forgotten that, and that "Mr. Bancroft must be a scholar, which he rather than to be a King." He is quite tionable whether it is better to be such a scholar as Bancroft, or such a King as William.

—Gossips say that the object of the royal meeting at Salzburg

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Saturday, September 21, 1867.

THE WIDOW'S SON.—A POEM OF ANTIETAM.

BY FRANCIS DE HASS JANVIER.

"The only son of his mother, and she was a widow."—LUKE, VII., 12.

In the green valley of the Cumberland,
And where the rugged mountain range divides
A lofty portal, walled on either hand,
Through which the silver Susquehanna glides!
Half hidden, in the shadow of the wood,
An unpretending, moss-grown cottage stood.

As humble place—yet full of calm content;
The home of two, whose gentle hearts were one—
Old age and youth, in pure affection blent:
A widowed mother, and an only son.
So the green ivy clasps the tottering wall,
Each leaning each, till both together fall!

She lived for him—and still at night and morn
Committed him in secret to her God;
He (life was her's) his duty to plain each thorn
Which lay before her in the path they trod;
His highest hope, her sorrows to beguile,
And his supreme reward, his mother's smile.

Thus undisturbed the peaceful days went by,
And all around gave promise of repose;
When suddenly, in the distracted South
An angry cloud, with gathering blackness, rose—
The darkest, in the strange rebellion stirred,
And muttering thunders in the air were heard:

It came apace—the storm of civil war—
And the bright heavens with darkness were o'ercast;
From hill to hill, the bale-fires blazed afar,
And through the valleys rolled the shrill bugle's blast,
While from the North, rushed Freedom's loyal sons,
In prompt response to Sumter's signal guns!

So patriot paused—from every dwelling then
Rose the glorious chorus of the battle cry;
The dusty highway teemed with armed men,
Received to conquer and content to die!
And with that daughter's kiss upon his cheek,
Blown from his child! and as "The Widow's Son,"

Upon the day, when sad but self-possessed,
He left his mother at the cottage door;
In tears, she pressed him to her aching breast,
With trembling lips his blessed him o'er and o'er;
Then sweetly smiling, to disguise her woe,
Bade him remember me!" remember me!

She gazed upon his form, as through the wood,
So o'er looking back, he hurriedly withdrew;
And lingering at the cottage door she stood,
Long after he had vanished from her view;
And still, at night, step, she came each day,
To watch the path by which he passed away.

But even then she wished not his return.
For she had yielded him at Duty's shrine;
And though the summons had seemed almost stern,
She had not faltered, and did not repine!
She loved him as a mother still dearer than before,
And yet, she loved her suffering country more.

The months wore on—the changing seasons passed,
And fatherhood to his trust he wearied not;
But, through the land, the fiery tempest blast,
Met, with a cheerful zest, his toilsome lot—
A patriot soldier, whose devoted heart,
Of Freedom's mighty bulwark, formed a part.

'Twas in the autumn, and the sinking sun
Dipped the green hillside with a golden glow;
Where the bright waves of the Antietam run,
Through blooming banks, to the fertile fields below,
Where Nature had bestowed, with lavish hand,
Her richest gifts to gladden Maryland.

The sky was cloudless, and the air serene,
The distance faded in a purple haze light—
When, from above, to sanctify the scene,
The saintly stars came trembling through the night:
But, in the darkness, on the earth beneath,
Marked bloody Work, and Carnage, and Death!

For, in that valley, stretching far away,
Beyond the margin of the crystal flood,
Unbidden, a mortal battle had its way,
Led by the minions of foul treason, stood;
While, to the verge of the opposing bank,
The patriot army rested, calm and rank.

The morning dawned—but scarcely dawned, before
The din of battle on the silence broke;
Hurled, in the blasting thunder's deafening roar,
Down the dim vale, through clouds of sulphurous smoke—
Then, swept the patriot squadrons through the tide,
And steadily conflict raged on every side.

The flaming lines fought stern y—hand to hand:
The stifling air was rent with shot and shell,
The rattling musket, and the clashing brand,
The ringing trumpet, and the pealing yell!
While fruitful steeds rushed, riderless, away,
And crushed the dead and dying as they lay.

Great was the slaughter—o'er the crimson field,
From heaps of carnage, rose expiring groans—
When suddenly above the combat, pealed
The trump of Victory, in exultant tones,
As Treason's banner, with its bloody bars,
Fell to the dust, before the stripes and stars:

The strife was ended, and the battle won;
The frightful air grew tranquil as before,
And, in the effulgence of the setting sun,
The verdant hills were beautified once more;
But thousands who hailed that opening morn,
Were ghastly, broken, bleeding and forlorn.

'Twas on that night—and, in a shattered wood,
Torn in the fight, and open to the sky,
With mangled frame, and faint from loss of blood,
A wounded soldier had his place to die—
Though many a friendly form was round him strewn,
He rested there, in silence—and alone.

It was "The Widow's Son"—with upturned face.
His eyes were fixed upon the starry dome;
But painful consciousness of life and pain
To a sweet vision of his happy home!—
His mother met him, at the open door—
She clasped him in her loving arms once more!

The fancy fled—he turned his gaze below—
And, in the distance, through the shade, descried,
One, with a flaming sword, who, like a foe,
Wheeled swiftly near, came quickly to his side;
And kneeling by him, on the bloody ground,
Paused, with care, to staunch each streaming wound.

He seemed a stranger—and, in mute surprise,
The soldier scanned his kindly features o'er—
No mortal lineage answered to his simple guise:
No glittering weapon at his side he wore;
But, in the sacred hour of sympathy,
A BROTHER, and a CHRISTIAN, claimed to be.

A Christian brother—of that noble band
Who practiced what that blessed Savior taught;
Whose labors are the light of all our land;
Whose great commission from high heaven was brought,
When o'er the silent plains of Bethlehem, rang
The bill-full anthem of the angels sang.

He brought the sufferer from the dreary wood,
And through the field, amid the prostrate dead,
Bore to the roadside, where a cottage stood,
And found him there a shelter, and a bed:
There smoothed his throbbing brow, and tangled hair,
And watched him with a father's tender care.

But all in vain—for, with the waning night,
His breath grew scarce, and his strength failed fast,
Till, in the early morning's misty light,
The hour approached which was to be the last;
And, with a quivering lip, and low faint tone,
The faithful stranger told him he must die.

Then, drawing still more closely to his side,
Spoke of the Savior's love to fallen man,
Of Him who, sinless, for the sinful died,
Yet lived, that those who die may live again;
And falling on his knees, in fervent prayer,
He bore him to the cross and left him there.

That prayer prevailed—the soldier raised his eyes,
And softly whispered, "Lord, remember me!"
When lo! as from the gates of Paradise,
He seemed an angel, in the form to see:
Heavenly glory o'er his features spread;
He breathed his mother's name, and he was dead!

The morning broke—and, in the sinking sun
Dipped the green hillside with a golden glow;
Where the bright waves of the Antietam run,
Through blooming banks, to the fertile fields below,
Where Nature had bestowed, with lavish hand,
Her richest gifts to gladden Maryland.

The fancy appeared; its brightened glory gleamed
Down the dark mountain, 'mid the vapory air,
And through the little cottage window streamed;
But all was silent—only Death was there.
For, ere that morning cast its beams abroad,
The widow, with her son, had gone to God!

A Discreditable Fact.

Some of the evidence given before a railway committee of the English House of Lords does not present a very pleasant phase of human nature. Mr. Scott, the manager of the Southwestern Railway, stated that he should no more think of entrusting our suburban passengers with means of communication than I should of flying. Scarcely a day passes that we have not several of our carriages damaged; they cut the linings and fittings, break the glasses, and destroy the lamps." Mr. Fenton, the manager of the Metropolitan line, said: "We have to carry so many mischievous people that we are obliged to remove all the straps from the third-class carriages; we have carriages continually cut." Mr. Seymour Clarke, general manager of the Great Northern line, said: both of London and Yorkshire: "These local (short) passengers, to whom all responsibility attaches, are very mischievous; they have no luggage, and there is nothing by which they can be detected; you would be astonished if you knew the amount of repairs we have to do resulting from pure mischief."

THE way those who think they are supremely wise concerning what is going to happen in the political world talk is extremely funny. For instance, the *Herald* has all at once discovered that Mr. Chase is master of the Presidential situation. On the other hand, the correspondent of the Boston *Post* is of the opinion that the thing depends on several things, thus: "The Radicals," says he, "claim that a Conservative victory or even a decided Conservative gain in either of these States would dampen the ardor of their party, add strength to the President, embolden Conservative leaders and give prestige to the moderate Republicans—such as Fessenden, Sherman and Bingham. They admit freely that the influence of the approaching election upon the Presidential question must be very great. Senator Thayer, of Kansas, who is here, says a decided Radical victory will insure the nomination of Stevens, Wade or Stanton. A falling off in their vote will bring forward more prominently Chief Justice Chase, while Conservative victories will necessitate the nomination of General Grant or Senator Fessenden."

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Tribune* writes as follows: "The Quaker City arrived in Constantinople a week ago, having failed to land at Athens on account of quarantine. She had sixty-five Americans on board, and reports all well. On Monday last she left for Sebastopol and Odessa. It is understood that the passengers intend to go to Yalta, and see whether his Majesty the Czar will be as attentive to them as he was to Captain Fox at St. Petersburgh. It is hard to see what claim a promiscuous company of excursionists can have upon the time of the Czar, but he is a good natured man and may receive them well. The steamer will be the first American steamer ever seen at Odessa, and perhaps the second which has ever been seen at Sebastopol. It is said the owner is very anxious to sell the steamer to the Russians, but she is not at all adapted to the trade of the Levant.

IT has been learned that the letter of August 24th, from General Grant to General Sickles, in his own handwriting, and of about the same length as his letter on the removal of Sheridan. He speaks in strong terms of Hinckley's sophistries and rhetorics, and declares himself in full accord with the ends that Sickles was seeking to accomplish. He says, in substance, that he is no lawyer, and, therefore, even if he had not been restrained by his position as a soldier, he could not have answered the legal argument brought forward in the Cabinet, but he is satisfied that the spirit of the Reconstruction Acts, if not its letter, justified Sickles in the course he took.

THE *Independent* asks "What shall be done with obituaries?" This inquiry is called out by what it chooses to call the "chronic controversy," which certain religious journals have with writers of obituary notices. After speaking of the fate such notices meet at the hands of editors, it shows how impossible it would be *for a paper like the Independent* to keep such a department, and concludes: "We have accordingly adopted the only practicable alternative—namely, a table of deaths, just as of marriages, in which the notices are strictly professional as advertisements, and paid for as such. Any other plan is impracticable."

THE following forms part of a Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post*: There is an ugly piece of scandal touching the movements of a high Treasury official, being discussed on the streets to-day. The officer in question is said to have not only an elegant parlor but also a handsomely furnished bed-chamber in the Treasury building.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 18, 1867.

Whatever change is observable in local monetary matters to-day indicates closeness. There is not a plethora of good paper offering, yet much that is presented is quietly laid aside, and is finally disposed of through the brokers. The banks do not positively complain of scarcity of bankable means, but many of the borrowing class do, who, no doubt, are very sensible to some cause interposing between them and the satisfying of their pecuniary wants. In New York it is remarked that the preparation for the October quarterly bank statement is just at hand, and although the city banks are in a condition which may render unnecessary any "shinning" in order to make a good exhibit, yet the interior banks have been working very close upon their reserves, and, having nominal balances at New York, may have to realize upon securities here in order to make good their position, which would involve a loss of Legal Tenders by our banks.

—Government Bonds continue to decline, under pressure to realize on these securities. The reports received to-day at the banking houses of Ira B. McVay & Co., and James T. Brady & Co., show the following quotations:

U. S. 6s 1881	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	107¾
U. S. 10-40s	107
December Compounds, 1864	118½
June 7-30s	107
July 7-30s	107
August 7-30s	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107¼

—The speculative movement in the Gold Room has subsided, and the market is left to its usual course. The premium remains higher than previous to the "bull" operations, although there is no "short" interest to maintain it, and the Treasury has supplied the wants of importers for customs duties. The predominant feeling of the market appears to favor a high premium, but there is no disposition to speculate for an advance. The borrowing demand is limited, and loans are made "flat" to 6 per cent.

—The railway list shows a slight recovery from its declining symptoms of yesterday:

New York Central Railroad	107
Erie Railroad	46
Reading Railroad	97½
Michigan Southern	86
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	86
Rock Island Railroad	97½
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	49½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	68¼
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	103
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	27

—The Philadelphia *Gazette* notices the high prices which are so stubbornly maintained for breadstuffs. It says: The increased rates lately demanded for western grain and breadstuffs, and indeed for western produce of all kinds, the effects of which are marked in the business of New York and Boston as well as in our own city, seems to be one of the unfortunate matters of the day, growing out of reduced crop estimates, and still more from speculative combinations among western dealers. The farmers have caught the notion that they are to make instant fortunes, and do not send in their crops readily; while the merchants hold as much as they are able of their receipts with the design of raising the market. Thus the articles are held at prices superior to what they can command for consumption, and business does not progress. The abundance of money and slight demand for accommodation show that there is not much taste for speculation on the Atlantic frontier to meet the western determination, and even such advances as have been established have had a tendency thus far to repress rather than elevate business.

Consumers are not willing to return to the war rates which the western people seek, and see no necessity for doing so, and thus our trade is slack. As it is important to avoid as far as possible any inflation of prices, so that the products of the country may pass rapidly from the producer to the consumer; and as it is highly desirable to the industry of the country that its products should pass rapidly into market, so that the fall trade may be good and remunerative to all, we cannot but regret that the western dealers and producers should entertain opinions so much at variance with those which obtain here, and be disposed to prevent business by the tenacity with which they cling to them. The condition of the European markets does not indicate a great demand there, and the crops in various parts of the country have been much more than sufficient to meet our own wants. We are unable to see any good ground for the notions which are delaying the arrival of the grain from the West, and apprehend that if they are long persisted in the final revulsion will substract more from the profits of holders than their limited gains can make good. This view, we think, is not the idea of the West, and they are doing what they can to bull the market, and so are weakening the volume of trade for the moment.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS — WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY September 13, 1867.

Pig Metal.

In crude irons the market is fairly maintained. The finer grades of standard forge irons continue in light supply, with a fair demand, causing increased firmness on the part of holders of that description of stock. Common grades are in fair supply, but only a moderate demand.

The iron mills of the city are about resuming operations which will necessarily give increased activity in raw irons.

The sales during the week were as follows: Anthracite 840 tons; bituminous coal unselected 1,235 tons; charcoal 427 tons; coke 500 tons. Total 2,750 tons and 10 tons Bloomes, against 1,540 tons and 280 tons bloomes for previous week. Increase this week 1,950 tons metal.

Anthracite.

220 tons Duncannon Forge	$ 0 00—cash
80 tons Juneta forge, No 2	0 00— "
100 " " Grey Forge	42 00— "
30 tons extra "	44 00—cash
50 " " No. 2 Foundry	40 00— "

Bituminis ous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

45 tons Gray forge	$41 00—4 m.
38 tons do do low grade	38 00—4 m.
300 tons mottled forge, deliverable at furnace	38 00—1 m
500 tons favorite brand, Grey Forge, at furnace	40 00—30 d.
100 tons favorite brand, Grey Forge, from yard	43 00—1 m.
100 tons Common Forge	37 00—cash
50 tons Grey Forge	42 00—4 m.
50 tons mixture with Native ore	42 00—4 m.
100 tons Native ore and Limonite ore, Connellsville lots	45 00—1 m.

Charcoal.

27 tons Charcoal, Forge	$46 00—1 m.
200 tons Charcoal, Forge, choice iron	53 00—cash
100 tons Charcoal, Forge	45 00—1 m.
50 tons Charcoal, in lots	52 00—1 m.

Coke Iron.

500 tons Youghiogheny, Forge	$38 00—4 m.

Blooms.

10 tons Washington Blooms	$100 00—cash
100 tons Odd Million	private terms

Iron Bars and Nails.

Trade during the week has ruled about the same as last week. No large orders are reported. The demand is small, and although a majority of the mills are running it is only supplying the trade, and not to accumulate stock. There has been no change in prices, but they are ruling firm at the quotations, influenced by the rise in gold.

Since our last weekly review there has been no change in prices, but trade has considerably improved, and prices firm under the improvement in gold.

Copper.

A fair and nearly full trade is reported in copper, but prices remain as last quoted.

Tin, Roofing, Etc.

Since our last report there has been no change in the card rates, but there is a very fair trade doing. In New York there is no tin offering from first hands, and the business has been only in small lots from second hands, at 39½c for Straits, 37c for Banca, and 37½@38c for English, all gold. Plates are quiet, but held steadily—the sales are 800 box I. C. coke tin at 9c @ 9¼ gold, and 1,000 do, to arrive, on private terms.

Imports from January 1st to August 31st:

	1867.	1866.
Pig	tons, 50,214	51,522
Plates	boxs, 926,021	555,606

Hardware.

The trade is reported more active, with a good stock on hand, and on account of the advance in gold higher prices are anticipated, particularly in foreign goods. American goods are at a stand still, and can be purchased at fair prices, but should foreign advance, they will also rise.

The New York market is reported by the *Commercial List*, as follows: "No change to notice in the state of trade; the aggregate business is moderate, and if anything a little more than though the sales have been no changes in prices. Holders are quite firm, in view of the advance in gold, and current prices of imported goods necessarily tend upwards. It is noticed that there are more Southern buyers here, though all parties make small bills. American Table Cutlery continues active; English common Pocket is plenty and dull. Butchers' Files continue scarce, and steady at 42½c. English Bar Iron, 10@10½, are very scarce; prices steady. Tin and plated goods are in fair demand. Brass dull. Stoves and Plumbers' Iron Pipes and Fittings are in better demand, at previous rates."

Glass.

The glass trade continues depressed and prices rule very low. Three only of the window glass factories are in blast, but several others will be fired up during the coming week. Manufacturers meantime are hedging over the fall trade with labor at the present enormous rates, if possible, and hoping the blowers and other skilled labor employed on the part of the trade will accept a reduction and propose it themselves. The eastern cities are full of foreign glass, and it is selling at prices far below the cost of production here, and our manufacturers say they must either get an early reduction on price of labor or close their factories. The amount of glass sold at our low quotations this week has been larger than for some weeks past.

Lumber.

The trade from yards continues active at previous prices. There is a fair stock of all kinds of lumber in market excepting shingles, which are rather scarce.

Leather and Hides.

There is no reported change in prices, but trade has ruled fairly active, with a full demand for all kinds of leather, and anticipations are for higher rates. Stocks are light.

Dry Goods.

Prices have not change during the week excepting in Lancaster and Glasgow ginghams. The former is now quoted at 38c and the latter at 39c per yard. The prospects for a good trade during the fall are favorable, as merchants from all sections of the country are either in the market or coming in their orders.

Miscellaneous.

The foreign and domestic fruit market is generally inactive. Several changes in prices will be noticed in our current quotations. Several changes will be noticed under the heads of Manilla, Hemp, etc. Prices of Manilla have advanced and goods are still advancing rapidly. Sales 200 bales of Manilla, cordage advanced 1@2 ₱ lb. Trade, although moderate, is brisk for this season of the year. The Western jobbing trade is opening out with a fair prospect for a heavy fall business. There is a fair trade doing in soap and candles. Star candles are now quoted at 18@19c and crystal at 22c ₱ lb—an advance. The quotations for Wrapping Paper are lower. Prices of flour are unchanged, but held firmer, and tenderness to advance on account of light receipts, with a good demand, and a large one expected from the western markets. Wheat is in light receipt, and choice red winter may be quoted at $2 20@2 25 ₱ bush. A large advance has taken place in bacon, and prices are still tending upward. There is very little doing in wool. Groceries are in fair demand at previous prices. Nearly all kinds of agricultural products, but particularly mentioned above, are quiet and prices mostly nominal.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY September 18, 1867.

The following are the retail prices current for the various articles, of the best quality, entering into daily family consumption:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Dyspepsia Crackers ₱ lb	15
Rye "	10	Cream "	40
Boston Crackers, ₱ lb	15	Pilot Bread, ₱ lb	10
Wine "	15	Milk Biscuit, "	15
Soda "	15	Sugar "	15
Oyster "	15	Pilot Bread, "	15
Water "	15	Almond Nuts, "	25
Butter "	15	Cold Water Crackers "	15
Ginger "	15	Cracker Meal "	15
Graham "	15	Bloomer "	25

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, print, ₱ lb	50@60	Eggs, hen, ₱ doz	35@40
" Prime Roll	50@60	Dutch Cheese, ₱ doz	20
Roll	40	Cheese, Goshen	20
Pine Apple Cheese	40	Cheese, other Ohio	16

₱ lb.

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	12	Salt White Fish	8@10
White Fish	12	Lake Trout ₱ lb	15

FISH—DRY, SALTED, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry, ₱ lb	8	Mackerel, No. 1 shore	
Lobsters, 2 ₱ cans		in kits	2 50
Mackerel, No. 1 shore	2 50	Mackerel, No. 3 large	2 50
Fresh Cove	1	Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ lb	10
Shelled Oysters, ₱	12	White Fish, ₱ lb	12
can, 1 lb	20	Salmon, smoked, ₱	
Fresh Cove and		lb	40
Shelled Oysters, ₱		Salmon, pickled,	
can, 2 lb	40	₱ lb	25

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

Extra Family, ₱ bbl	$12 25	Corn Starch, ₱ paper	15
Extra Family,		Farina, ₱ paper	20
in bags	$3 10	Indian Meal, ₱ bush	1 25
Self-raising, ₱ 12 lb		Oatmeal ₱ lb	10
bag	1 00	Sago	8

Fancy N. Y. Lemon Syrup ₱ bbl $14 25

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC, DRY.

Apples ₱ ½ peck	8@10	Prunes (eating)	50
Almonds ₱ lb	30	Peaches	30
Raisins ₱ lb	20@40	Brazil Nuts	30
Filberts	16 to 20	Pecan Nuts	20
English Walnuts	20	Currants	20
Peanuts ₱ lb	20	Dates	20
Dried cherries, ₱ lb	25	Figs	33 to 40
Prunes (cooking)	30	Citron	50

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, ETC.

Apples ₱ ½ peck	15@25	Assorted Jellies in	
Lemons ₱ doz	$1 00	tumblers, each	10@30
Green corn, Wine-		Pickles, in Jars	30@60
low	40	Ketchup, ₱ bottle	25@40
Strawberries, 2 ₱ cans	50	Salad oil	25@1 25
Blackberries,	50	Sauces	25@1 00
Peaches,	50	Honey, ₱ lb	40
Sardines, ½ box	20	Pears ₱ ½ peck	15@30
" ¼ box	10	Peaches ₱ ½ peck	15@30
Peaches, 2 lb cans	50	Tomatoes 2 ₱ lb cans	25@35
Tomatoes,	25	Olive Oil, ₱ bottle	1 75
Grapes, ₱ lb	20@30	Crab Apples, ₱ qt	15
Prunes, ₱ qt	20		

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio		Imperial	2 00@2 50
₱ lb	30	Gunpowder ₱ lb	60@75
Roast Rio ₱ lb	25	Soda ₱ lb	20
Java	40	Saleratus ₱ lb	20
Mocha	50	Candles, tallow	15
Tea, Black, ₱ lb	75	Lard ₱ lb	12
Sugar, brown ₱ lb	12	Rice, Island ₱ lb	12
" light	14	Rice, Carolina	16
" crush'd and		Salt, table ₱ bx	20@25
powdered	19	Soap, common ₱ lb	6@8
Molasses, Porto		Starch ₱ lb	12@15
Rico	80@1 00	Vinegar, cider	30
New Orleans	70	" white	25
Syrup	80@1 00	Yeast, American	25
Sorghum	60@75	Yeast, Taplocca ₱ lb	25
Tea, Green, ₱ lb	75	Starch, Corn	15
Egg, Breakfast		" Lovering's	1 50
Egg, Young	1 00@2 00	" Imperial	1 50
Young Hyson	1 00@2 00	" Taplocca	1 50
Tonglin	1 00	Shot, corn, ₱ lb	20@25

SUNDRIES.

Brooms, each	25 to 50	Wine Vinegar	50
Pickles, ₱ doz	20 to 30	Cotton Wicking, ₱	30@40
Baking Powders, ₱		Canton Ginger, ₱	
paper	50 to 65	lb	1 00
Burnett's Extract,		Spiced Salmon, ₱	
₱ bottle	50 to 60	can	25
Concentrated Lye,		Blair's Liquid	
₱ box	20	Rennet, ₱ bottle	25
Babbitt's Washing		Bed cords (Manil-	
Powder, ₱ lb	15	la), ₱ set	50@1 00
Milk, ₱ qt	12	Bed Cords (Hemp)	
Wooden Bkts, each	30 to 50	₱ set	60
Tubs, each	30 to 175	Wheaton Grits,	
Coal oil, ₱ gal	75	" Hookers ₱ pkg	25
Cider Vinegar	50	Clothes pins, ₱ doz	25

VEGETABLES, BERRIES, ETC.

Parsnips, ₱ bunch	5	Water melons	25 to 75
Turnips, ₱ bunch	5	Musk melons, each	25@50
Beets, ₱ doz	10	Squashes ₱ lb	5
Soup Beans, ₱ qt	12½	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	10
Potatoes, ₱ bu	90 to 100	" ₱ half peck	15 to 20
Radishes, ₱ bunch	5	Onions, ₱ qt	5
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25	" head	5 to 15
Tomatoes, ₱ half		Onions, ₱ half	
peck	12 to 15	peck	15 to 20
Parsley, ₱ bunch	5	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	7½ to 10
Shives, ₱ bunch	5	Corn ₱ dozen	20
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	Sweet potatoes, ₱	
Lettuce, ₱ doz	10@20	bush	1 to 2
Onions, ₱ half		Egg Plant	10 to 25
peck	20	Horse radish, ₱ lb	5 to 10
Cauliflowers, each	5 to 10	Sweet potatoes, ₱	
Egg plant each	10 to 25	half peck	35

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1867.

There has been very little noticeable improvement in business, since our last report, and prices have not changed materially, if any branch of trade.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last were as follows: Flour 218 bbls; apples 128 bbls; cheese 64 boxes; corn 250 sacks; wheat 1,735 sacks; barley 223 sacks; rye 207 sacks; and oats 922 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

HAY—Choice articles of timothy hay, per country wagons, sold at $17 00 ₱ ton.

BACON AND LARD—We note the market moderately active for sugar-cured hams, 18c for clear sides; 17c for rib sides; 16c for clear, and 24c ₱ lb for dried beef.

BUTTER—Prices have advanced. Sales reported of choice table at 35@36c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Market poorly supplied. We quote at 32@ 33c ₱ dozen for choice.

CHEESE—We note sales of Western Reserve at 12@ 13c, and from at 14@15c for do.

ONIONS—The general sales were made at $3 00@4 00 ₱ bbl.

SEED—We have reported sales of timothy seed, from store, at $4@4 25 ₱ bush, and flax seed in the mills at $2 50 ₱ bush.

APPLES—Prices range from $2 50@4 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality. Receipts fair.

POTATOES—Choice Irish potatoes may be quoted at 85@90c ₱ bush, and Jersey sweet at $5 50 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—A fresh ground article is worth $1 20 ₱ bush.

RYE FLOUR—New rye flour commands $5 25 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—The market is moderately active, and without any particular change in prices. Holders are firm at $11 25@11 50 per bbl for white winter, and for spring. The city mill prices for choice sack flour is at the rate of $11 50 ₱ bbl, and for second quality $11 00 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Nearly all kinds of grain are in light receipt. Red winter wheat may be quoted at $2 20@ 2 30, and but little doing. Sales of oats from country wagons were made at 65@66c ₱ bush. Rye is worth $1 20@1 25 ₱ bush. We quote barley at $1 20 ₱ bush. There is hardly anything doing in corn, and there is no amount of consequence in store and no receipts, holders are firm at $1 15@1 20 for choice shelled.

Groceries.

Refined sugars are up and are held firmly at our quotations. Choice coffee scarce. The news from Rio are favorable, and a large crop of coffee is anticipated. Syrups are 5 ₱ gallon higher. Teas held high.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 26c; prime, 27c; good, 25@26c; roasting, 24c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 14@15c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 12@12½c; Granulated, 16c; Powdered, 16c; Crushed, 16c; A Coffee, 15c; B do, 14½c; extra C, 14c; Demerara sugar, choice, 15½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 95@95½; Porto Rico, 75@ 80c; Cuba, 60@70c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 10; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 60@75c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90@ $1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 80c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 14c; Rangoon, 10½@11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22; No. 1 Bay, do, $18; No. 2 Bay, do, $17; No. 3 large do, $12 50; Lake Herring, $5 75; White Fish, do, $7 75.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $6 50@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble's extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 23c for full weight.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 15c@$1 15.

BAR LEAD—12c.

SHOT—$20.

Foreign Wines in Glass.

Moet & Chandon's green seal, ₱ case, $57 50; do Verzenay basket, $33; Heidsiek & Co., do, $33; St. Julien Claret, do case, $36@37; St. Jacques Claret, do do, $31; Medoc Claret, do do, $27; Burgundy Chablis, do do, $28@33; Chambertin, $57 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday, during the latter part of the day, was very much excited; the dispatches by the cable and from the east were exciting. All agreed on an advance although they differed as to the exact amount. The report of 35% francs for the Antwerp market was generally considered to be correct. The operations in refined were 8,870 bbls; of course, the largest portion of the operations were resales of contracts, the advance in prices enabling the present sellers to make a handsome profit out of the difference, which, in most cases, were paid in cash. It would be a pretty difficult operation to find out how many times certain lots of oil had changed hands. The eastern market was very firm with plenty of buyers for October at 35c, most dealers there demanding 36c. There were plenty of offers of 35c for the last three months. The refined operations were as follows:

Transactions in Crude.

500 bbls S W, Philadelphia, Sept, B O, 35c.
250 bbls S W, Philadelphia, Sept, B O, 35c.
250 bbls S W, Philadelphia, Sept, B O, 35c.
2,000 bbls S W, Philadelphia, Sept, B O, 35½c.
500 bbls S W, Philadelphia, Sept, B O, 35½c.
2,000 bbls S W, Philadelphia—500 bbls Oct, 8 O, 36½c; 500 bbls Nov, 1,000 bbls Dec, B O, 34c; 500 bbls Jan, 1868, B O, 34c.
3,000 bbls S W, Philadelphia—1,000 bbls Oct, 1,000 do Nov, 1,000 do Dec, 34½c.
500 bbls S W, Philadelphia, Oct, B O, 35c.
OUTDOOR ORDER—The market ruled very firm. The sales, however, were not worth noting for the best of all transactions—there was no stock to operate on. At Oil City the market for crude, of Manilla, Hemp, etc. Prices of Manilla have advanced and goods are still advancing rapidly. Several charges will be noticed under the heads of Manilla, Hemp, etc. Prices of Manilla have advanced and goods are still looking up. Since August 26th, prices of Manilla cordage advanced 1@2 ₱ lb. Trade, although moderate, is brisk for this season. The Western jobbing trade is opening out with a fair prospect for a heavy fall business. There is a fair trade doing in soap and candles. Star candles are now quoted at 18@19c and crystal at 22c ₱ lb—an advance. The quotations for Wrapping Paper are lower. Prices of flour are unchanged, but held firmer, and tenderness to advance on account of light receipts, with a good demand, and a large one expected from the western markets. Wheat is in light receipt, and choice red winter may be quoted at $2 20@2 25 ₱ bush. A large advance has taken place in bacon, and prices are still tending upward. There is very little doing in wool. Groceries are in fair demand at previous prices. Nearly all kinds of agricultural products, but particularly mentioned above, are quiet and prices mostly nominal.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 13, 1867.

Dry good are moving, and again we see the jobbers' pavement filled with packages, going and coming, and proprietors and salesmen are again greeting the familiar faces of their customers, who are now making their appearance for their fall stock.

The stocks now in our jobbers' stores are very complete, and purchasers who visit this market have a good variety to select from, and at prices which compare favorably with Eastern quotations. Good, prompt and cash buyers can have their wants supplied, but dealers who omit prompt settlement are not wanted. We engage the confidence of our customers, who are now making their appearance for their first stock.

The stocks now in our jobbers' stores are very complete,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to getter up of the club.

THE OUT-LOOK AT WASHINGTON.

Our advices from Washington, public and private, throw considerable light on the plans of the President and the means whereby he expects to accomplish the revolutionary purpose on which he has unquestionably determined. While he will not attempt directly to override the law of Congress and order registration to be reopened in the South, he will seek the accomplishment of such a purpose by advice, threats and coercion, with the view of inducing the District Commanders to register the amnestied rebels and admit them to equal participation in the work of reconstruction. On the firmness of the District Commanders the country will rely to frustrate this scheme; nor will it rely in vain. Backed by Gen. GRANT, the loyal sentiment of the land and their own conscientious views of duty, there is every reason to suppose that—with one exception possibly—they will stand firm and the President will fail.

Still, the revolutionary scheme hatched at the White House will go on—though, in view of the ensuing elections, under cover as much as possible. To this end, notwithstanding denials, the Cabinet is to be overhauled, and elements in more perfect sympathy with Mr. JOHNSON and more willing workers for the success of his schemes, than are now found in some of the Department, will be infused into the Presidential councils. The fact that EDGAR COWAN will take the place of Mr. SEWARD tells the whole story. If the President is seeking for men who will at all times give him bad and unsound advice, who may be relied on to stimulate him in any action to which by passion, ambition or other motive however bad, he may be impelled, without regard to the honor or interest of the nation, as they will be effected by the manner the important and delicate questions centering in the Department of State are managed, then in selecting Mr. COWAN to be nearest to him, has the President judged well. Without putting too high an estimate on Mr. SEWARD, the change should alarm the country. Mr. COWAN has no aptitude for the office, but in some important respects will be as much out of place in the State Department, as a bull in a china shop. Considering what personal intercourse he will necessarily have with the representatives of other nations, what questions he must deal with, what the necessity for extensive knowledge, personal dignity and a certain felicity in expression and manners, it is doubtful whether a more wretched selection of a successor to Mr. SEWARD would have be made than EDGAR COWAN. But for the reasons we have for relying on our correspondent, we should not believe the report.

It being impracticable to select any Cabinet ministers from Pennsylvania, JERE. BLACK will for the present remain on the outside, though none the less one of Mr. JOHNSON's advisers. It is thus that the Democracy of Pennsylvania—wherefrom the rebellion sprang—becomes infused into the present administration. Dull indeed must be the people if they cannot perceive what is meant, and what they have at the right to expect, when such men occupy such places. And indifferent to every valuable interest must they have become, if they do not take the alarm and act as one man.

There are abundant reasons why the people should be alarmed. That a crisis is at hand is perfectly certain. The President is proceeding with more than usual caution, with a clearer perception of consequences and a desperate determination to go ahead in spite of them. Perhaps the programme cannot be better set forth than it is in the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*. The writer is known to occupy a position, both as to the President and the Democratic party, that pre-supposes perfect acquaintance with the subject. Curiously enough he was consulted by Mr. BUCHANAN in the early days of the incipient rebellion, and it was he who made known through the Charleston papers the programme which has since become history. Hear what he says:

> The President is expected to act upon his new line of operations in the course of a week, before he leaves for the Antietam reunion celebration. What is to issue the Amnesty Proclamation, eject Mr. Seward from the Cabinet, and invite Postmaster-General Randall to resign. It is also asserted that another proclamation, following close upon these papers, about civil supremacy, will be issued, applying the principles therein asserted to the very important subjects. That proclamation asserts the Executive power in the broadest terms, and next we are to know what the President will do with it. Of course it did not require all this parade of constitutional obscurity for the purpose of consulting Gen. Sickles for alleged hindrance of a process from the United States Court in North Carolina. The President has been often advised and urged by the peace Democracy to perform some signal and stupendous grand coup d'etat, by which the people would be at once awe-struck and dazzled, and save himself from the disgrace of causeless impeachment and removal, without resistance. It was even suggested that he would disperse this XXXIX. Congress last July. There was no stuff in the whole Cabinet for any energetic action. But the President does not always act upon the theories which he adopts. He may, however, if properly supported by those around him, announce in a proclamation, at an early day, or before the meeting of Congress, that he has the constitutional right and duty to see that the Constitution, as the supreme law of the land, shall be preserved inviolate, and that as the acts of Congress are unconstitutional they are null and void, and shall not be distributed or executed. He then will thus be made between the President, who stands on the Constitution, and the Rump Congress, which body is "hanging on the verge" of the Constitution, and ripening in fact to act outside of the Constitution. The President must of course have on his side an army sufficient to hold a good man, before he can thus set Congress at defiance. Mr. Seward would vehemently oppose this position, but Judge Black is quite ready to support it with his utmost ardor and ability. The State Department will be offered to Judge Black, and he will accept it with the utmost confidence in the justice, and also on the success of his views. If Judge Black's advice is really adopted and acted upon, it may be that the President, in some critical moment of struggle with Congress, will become impatient or hesitate, and that the Judge will have occasion to repeat the exclamation imputed to Strafford, touching the fact that Charles had deserted him. In connection with this it may be stated that Mr. Johnson has here assert that he has resolved upon sending to Congress, on the day they assemble, a message, the purport of which will be his inauguration of civil supremacy. Every government official throughout the country is being apprised with a copy of this proclamation, and Johnson intends making a final thing of it by getting it to Congress in official form.

WORDS OF WARNING!

The warning conveyed in recent election returns should be taken to heart by every Republican in Pennsylvania. And we believe it will be. It is on our supineness, and not on any change that has occurred in public sentiment, that the Democrats ground their expectations. There is no change among the people to their side. No reason exists why there should be any; on the contrary there are the greatest of reasons why the people who carried the country through the great struggle should remain steadfast. The fruits must be preserved. They are endangered by the treachery of the President and the newborn vigilance of the Democrats, into whose arms he has cast himself. There is greater need now than ever before for vigilance and devotion. There must be activity, and that, too, without any delay. In Pennsylvania there is a clear Republican majority. There is not in the State a Republican who would not sincerely grieve over defeat, and lament bitterly should it arise from any lack of effort on his part. It is solely through the lack of effort on the part of Republicans that the Democrats think success on their part is possible. The whole thing, therefore, rests with the Republican party, and depends on the degree of their activity.

Republicans of Allegheny! Let us do our duty. And that it shall be thoroughly done, let us lose no time. Not a day more should be thrown away. The time though short is long enough to do everything that is necessary to be done to insure a Republican victory.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT MEANS.

Our special dispatches from Washington, in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, expressly declare that the President does not intend or expect to have the registration process reopened where it has been completed, in the Southern States. This, in view of the amnesty proclamation, is puzzling. To what extent did he anticipate the removal of disabilities from the late rebels, by his proclamation, if not to restore suffrage? The words of the President in the document are, it is true, ambiguous, and may be interpreted as extending only to the question of property. But it has generally been differently interpreted.

If the common understanding of it be correct, it is inconsistent with the declaration reported in our dispatches of yesterday. If, on the other hand, the language of the proclamation be applied only to the rights of property, there is no such inconsistency, and no occasion has been given for the suspicion that the President is pursuing a two-sided part, however much the proclamation itself may be disapproved of. It must, however, be maintained still, that the drift and tone of the entire preamble are calculated to lead the reader into the former interpretation of the Amnesty clause of the Proclamation, or in other words, that it was intended fully to enfranchise the rebels. And hence has naturally arisen the suspicion and statement that he is pursuing a deceitful course in reference to the registration and the right of rebels to vote. The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Washington, declares such to be the meaning attached to the proclamation there. His words are explicit and show such to be the understanding of the proclamation both by the friends and the opponents of the President.

> The Amnesty Proclamation, which made its appearance yesterday, is accepted here by the friends of Congress as the first step in the Presidential purpose of repudiating legislation, and delaying the elections already ordered in the rebel States, until those whom the legislature by its registration restored to the right of franchise can register. If it does not mean this, say Republicans, it does not mean anything. This construction is strongly confirmed by the intimate political friends of the President, who have been urging this measure, and who unhesitatingly assert that the amendment in question is a logical consequence, and that the President, now committed to it, will not stop short of the means to carry it into practice by the requisite orders to the military commanders. The case is thus urged upon the President as these men who are really anxious for a direct conflict with Congress.

> * * * *

> This course is just as clearly foreshadowed, and just as confidently predicted by the President's most intimate advisers here, as the Proclamation itself could have done. If it is not followed, ascribe it to a lack of courage on the part of the President, and not to any failure in the purposes of his political bedfellows.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE WOODWARD, now absent in Europe, is the unanimous choice of the Democracy of the Twelfth District of this State for Congress. It will be remembered that Judge WOODWARD decided the draft to be unconstitutional, and thus gave aid and comfort to the rebels. It will also be remembered that Judge WOODWARD, at the Monongahela House in this city, in 1862, declared himself in favor of letting the Southern States slide, and favored drawing the line between North and South east of Pennsylvania, thus showing his rebel proclivities. These facts are mentioned to show that the Democracy delight to honor those who were foremost in opposition to the Government. For promotion in the Democratic ranks it is only necessary for an ambitious man to have shown some opposition to the Government during the late rebellion. Judge SHASWOOD decided legal tenders to be unconstitutional, thus attempting to cripple the finances of the Government, and to a certain extent aid the rebellion. The Democracy desire to reward him therefor by placing him on the Supreme Bench—where he may have an opportunity of making similarly hostile decisions. Will loyal people permit them to prevail?

IT may be affirmed, without any danger of violating the truth of history, that in no past political campaign, whether of a general or a State election, has there been appeal made so undisguisedly and deliberately to base motives, as by Democrats in the present canvass. We have not to go out of our own commonwealth or our own county, for numerous illustrations of this. But they exist elsewhere as well. In New York city, the roughs, who appear to be there a ruling class, as the condition of the city too plainly shows, are encouraged by public speakers to take matters into their own hands in despite of laws made for the good order and the health of the city, and motives are appealed to which if not restrained by wholesome and lawful authority would disintegrate and destroy society anywhere. We do not believe that all who happen to be in the Democratic party, whether from accident or choice, approve of these things. And should the unscrupulous course be persisted in, we anticipate somewhat the effect to be produced upon the sober, intelligent and self-respecting portion of the party, that was produced in 1861, by the reckless sympathy with the rebellion that drove from it many of its best members. We have, therefore, less objection to that discreditable and dangerous kind of electioneering demagogueism, in a mere party view, than in view of the safety of society and the honor of manhood. From this standpoint, inflammatory appeals to base passions and appetites, such as we refer to, must be condemned by every good citizen. Votes secured in that way are dearly bought.

THE indications in the business world are, that but for the revolutionary course of the President, there would be brisk times and a good fall and winter trade. But the grave doubt arising in that quarter necessarily makes men cautious—a feeling that will increase and the consequences of which will be multiplied. More especially will this be the case if the people fail to come out at the ensuing elections—especially in Pennsylvania—and rebuke the President. Nothing is more clear than that in the coming elections the business portion of the community are more deeply interested than any other. It rests with them to say whether there shall be prosperity or prostration in business. Any Republican reverse—any falling off in the Republican vote—the President will construe into an indorsement of him, and he will feel licensed to go ahead to almost any extent. On the contrary, should the verdict be once more against him and in favor of Congress, he will not have the courage to persist, and Congress—to whom all loyal men, in the crisis, instinctively look—will feel strengthened, and the slip of State will keep steadily on its course. The business men of the country have the alternative before them. Let them choose without any delay.

ALTHOUGH assurances are plenty that the President does not arrogate to himself the power to enfranchise the rebels, and that such is not the intent of the Proclamation, yet there are many reasons for suspecting that he now—as on former occasion—is but masking. There is manifested that degree of anxiety to have it understood that he is not, which usually belongs to an ulterior purpose. Independent of this, the reason for suspecting Mr. JOHNSON's real purpose is the removal of all the disabilities resting on the rebels are all but convincing. Not a few of his backers so understand him, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* among the rest. The correspondent of that paper, writing from Washington, rejects the idea that the immediate and perfect enfranchisement of all but the excepted classes is not the object of the Proclamation. The writer, after giving at length his interpretation of the Proclamation, goes on as follows:

> Stands, I am satisfied, is the true intent and meaning of the Proclamation; and if it is so, be assured that the President will carry it out. A month, a little month, was to have wrought a change in Andrew Johnson. He no longer hesitates to exercise the executive powers with which he is clothed by the Constitution. His recent proclamation declaring the supremacy of the civil over the military power, and the paramount authority of the Constitution, and his previous proclamation restoring the citizens of the Southern States to their rights, are but the forerunners of a new line of conduct upon which he has entered.

> "In a few days we shall have more developments of the President's new policy. A Democratic Secretary of State; a Democratic Secretary of War; a Democratic Secretary of the Navy; a Democratic Postmaster General; and these four all eminent statesmen—what would the country say to this?"

THE criticisms of the New York *Herald* on the policy of the Treasury Department and its opposition to Mr. MCCULLOCH, the Secretary, must be taken with some allowance, in view of the ideas it not long ago entertained of the magnitude and difficulty of the business. It is not surprising that with the notion of a speedy liquidation of the debt by voluntary offerings, should be associated the impression that it is getting along rather slowly by the matter of fact process with which the Secretary is reducing it. As Mr. MCCULLOCH has advanced considerably beyond the point reached by the fancy method, we are inclined to give the credit where it is due, and to join in the general congratulations on the gradual and somewhat rapid melting away of the huge mass.

THE Republicans of Berks county, in one of their resolutions, declared that, "we particularly honor Gen. U. S. GRANT for the noble stand which, while acting as Secretary of War, he has taken against Presidential tyranny and usurpation." If the New York *Tribune* and *Independent* read the proceedings of Republican meetings, as they are reported all over the country, they will be able to form a tolerably correct estimate of how successful they have been in their efforts to turn public opinion against Gen. GRANT.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. JOHNSON is impressing himself on the minds and affairs of the people. The growing alarm and apprehension in financial circles and the gradual rise in the price of gold prove it. Business is feeling the influence of his revolutionary course. Doubt and instability have come over the face of things, and there is a growing feeling that so long as ANDREW JOHNSON occupies the White House business will be unsettled and reconstruction impeded. Under the present state of the case it is the solemn duty of the people to stand out in solid column against the President. Let Pennsylvania be lost to the Republicans, and he would be encouraged to go to almost any extreme. Our securities would depreciate—gold would go up—everything would become unsettled—and in less than twenty days the country would be precipitated into a crisis, the like of which we have not seen since the days immediately preceding the battle of Gettysburg. Business men, therefore, have a duty to perform. This has come to be their canvass—not the politician's. The stake is theirs—not of the Republican party as such. We ask them to reflect on the situation, and determine at once on their course.

IT is to be hoped that Secretary MCCULLOCH will not fail to take immediate steps to thoroughly overhaul the Federal officers whose reprehensible practices are becoming notorious in this quarter. Black-mailing appears to have been carried on to an extent that has scarcely had a parallel. Men have been appointed and held offices on the condition that the principal portion of the avails of their offices should be given to a brawling politician, who, tacitly at least, has all the while claimed that the black-mailing was done with the knowledge if not at the instigation of Secretary MCCULLOCH. The Secretary, therefore, owes it to himself to give his attention to these things, and clean out the gang, who, to say the least, are no credit to him as appointees of his department.

Where appointments are farmed out on a basis as corrupt as they have been here, it would be a marvel if the public service had not suffered. Let the Secretary cause an examination to be made beneath the surface. Perhaps something besides "knocking down" and black-mailing has been going on. And we respectfully suggest that the U. S. District Attorney might discover something deserving of attention from him and the Grand Jury.

GENERAL HANCOCK, it is thought, will proceed to New Orleans in about one month. In the meantime General GRIFFIN will be in command and all the orders of SHERIDAN in force. The advice to re-open registration till October, for the benefit of the amnestied rebels, which, in the absence of the power to direct such action, the President is about to send out, is not likely to be heeded by any of the District commanders except, possibly, General ORD. General CANBY has shown himself as impracticable as General SICKLES, and General SCHOFIELD has given evidence of wisdom and faithfulness. With General GRANT to back them the prospect is not favorable for a large crop of supple tools among these Generals.

GEN. GRANT disclaims any desire to be President. Herein is the proof of the quality which will make him strong with the people. He has no wish to make politics a pursuit. This will increase his strength. He is satisfied with the honors that have been conferred on him. In this how like the patriot the nation needs and is searching for to place at the head of affairs. No one will accuse Gen. GRANT in expressing himself in this way of meaning to make a bid for the Presidency; but were he ever so artful he could not have spoken so as to secure the confidence and support of the people more completely than in the conversation reported by the New York *Post*. We regard Gen. GRANT, in spite of himself, more a candidate now than ever before.

THE *World* goes to great length to disclaim for the Democratic party any responsibility for the President or his ways. It says: "Mr. JOHNSON is your President, Messrs. Republican, not ours;" the truth of which assertion, judged by present affiliations, is not apparent. It repudiates "the odium" attaching to his administration, and gives notice that the party will not be saddled with the consequences of any of the acts of the wretched man. "A man might as wisely think to improve his social standing by living with somebody's refuted wife," says the *World*, "as for the Democratic party to expect any advantage from adopting in the last days of his administration" ANDREW JOHNSON.

"NOW is the moment for Mr. JOHNSON to seize fortune at the flood. The reaction is coming. Let him resign and lead it." So said the *Herald* lately. This allusion to the flood is mysterious. Does it mean that Mr. JOHNSON's best chance of fortune is to drown himself, and to do it in a hurry, while he has the chance? The fortnight's history, embracing the *Herald*'s railing at Mr. JOHNSON, its flattering of Mr. JOHNSON and its finishing touch and climax, in advising him to resign, is equal to the performance of any "harlotry player," and should be illustrated in some funny paper.

THE Border State Convention in Baltimore was an influential and important assemblage. Among other resolutions was one in favor of a constitutional amendment "providing that no State shall disfranchise any citizen because of race or color." The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

> That the military services of its General U. S. Grant, its sharpest critics, and the people, have given to him a position of popular power and influence, by the side of which the highest civil office in the gift of the people is but a secondary honor, and that we, therefore, in the name of the loyal men we represent, do hereby tender to him the most unbounded confidence in his integrity and patriotism, and in the noble nature and impulses of his heart, and do hereby entitle the people to confidently look to him in the non-fulfillment of the Executive duties, as well as in the faithful execution of the laws of the land to promote the political and moral efficient execution of the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts.

THE year seems to be favorable to Cop perheads. To the horde already in the field Judge WOODWARD is now added, he having been nominated by the SHARSWOOD Democracy in the Luzerne district. His nomination is the latest illustration of the fitness of things. During the rebellion he was on the side of JEFF. DAVIS. As Judge he declared the draft unconstitutional, and did his best to assist the rebels. He is, therefore, the most fit man in the world to be the candidate of the JOHNSON-SHARSWOOD Democracy.

THE writer of a letter published in the Chicago *Tribune*, says MR. STANTON, "warmly advised" General GRANT to go into the War Department, for "it was plain some Presidential tool would be put in if STANTON went out, unless the General accepted." It has been some time since we have seen anything in print about GRANT "shoving STANTON out to help JOHNSON carry out his schemes." Nobody now is brazen enough to say that. And the man is a curiosity who will pretend to doubt GRANT's political sentiments.

Dividing the Spoils.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I read your article "N. P. Sawyer and the Federal offices." Certainly it contains some rich developments, and fully explains why that pure patriot never wanted any office himself. But might not the inquiries be further extended, so that the people could be enlightened as to the reasons why, when applications were made to certain Government officials here for subordinate positions, they were referred to the above named individual? Quere—Might not the heads of the Internal Revenue offices on Fourth street give some interesting information on this subject? RADICAL.

EX-GOV. F. W. PICKENS, of South Carolina has been in Washington, and he having been the first rebel Governor went to see Andrew Johnson. He said everybody was glad Sickles was removed and Canby appointed. Seeing that Canby has put Sickles's shoes on and is treading in his steps, this is funny. The ex-rebel Governor concluded by expressing the opinion that "several negroes would be returned to Congress." Should this prove to be the case, the country will have an illustration of the truth of the maxim that a black loyalist is better than a white traitor.

MR. JOHNSON'S TREACHERY.

Interesting Statement of Hon. W. D. Kelley.

In a speech in Cincinnati last week, Hon. W. D. Kelley, of this State, spoke as follows:

My fellow-citizens, had Andrew Johnson been a true man, and not a tricky demagogue; had he been a patriot, and not a traitor, the Union would have been reconstructed, and the seats of Congress would have been filled ere this, and we would have been prepared to engage in discussing questions of banking, of tariff, and all the various concerns that relate to our daily life. But these are not the main questions to-day. We are to settle in the coming October elections in your State and in mine, and in New York, whether Grant surrendered to Lee and Sherman to Joe Johnston, or whether the Stars and Stripes were the emblem of the victorious army at the close of the last war. Believing in the patriotism of Mr. Johnson, I hastened to Washington immediately after the death of Abraham Lincoln, and while yet Mr. Johnson was residing under the hospitable roof of the Hon Samuel Hooper, of Boston, holding his executive sessions in a room of the Treasury building, ere the widow of our late lamented President had left the White House, and Chase, with a patriotic gentleman from Arkansas—a man who, though he had fallen into the rebellion soon dropped out, and had devoted his energies to promoting the Union cause, and I had a full and free conversation with Mr. Johnson. He then rejoiced that eight months would elapse, or nearly eight, before Congress would be called together. "In the meantime," said he, "I, as President, have nothing to do but hold that territory under military government, and see by the power of the army that the Union men, whether black or white, and the American citizen, whether of Northern or Southern birth, shall enjoy life in safety in all the conquered country. It is well that so much time must elapse," said he, "before Congress come together, for the establishment of governments over that country belongs to Congress, and in eight months the people of the two sections, intermingling with each other freely, will come to understand each other better than they ever have done, and we will all get to understand the colored people better than we do, and to know how far it would be safe to invest them with political power." I was rejoiced to hear such assurances as these. The President did me the honor to say that he spoke freely to me, because he wanted the people to understand that these were his views, and he thought I had opportunities for making them known. I had seen Hon. Charles Sumner the night before, and he told me that in a conversation which he had had with the President that day, Mr. Johnson had made a similar statement to him. Said Mr. Sumner: "Providence seems to have taken care of us and to have inspired Mr. Johnson with the truth before the measure in which I was permitted to hope he possessed it. He takes the view that we make a New South safe for the present, and ultimately give the negro the ballot." When I left the executive room, having gone thither at Mr. Johnson's request from Mr. Hooper's house, he saying to General Grant, for he was with me "The time has come when I must be in the executive room. Our conversation is not finished. Go home and he is my ward to do messenger. Be in the room waiting for me, that we may conclude it there." As I left the room, to which I had been thus confidently introduced by him, I met Gen. Carl Schurz, fresh from Gen. Sherman's army in North Carolina, with his stars bright on his shoulders, and the dust from Sherman's grand march to the sea yet upon his war-worn uniform. After the close of this interview I met him but for a moment—I said her "The President is all right if he don't talk a little too strongly." Said he "I am afraid he don't protest too much, and the very vehemence of his protestations makes me fear the fidelity of his statements." I met him the next day in Philadelphia, and in the presence of a gentleman in the Union League building, Gen. Schurz and I compared notes and found that Andrew Johnson had talked to him as he had to me, and to both as to Charles Sumner. A few days afterward I met General Steward L. Woodford and General Litchfield, the one fresh from the command of the City of Charleston, and the other from the City of Savannah, Georgia, and I learned from one of them that he had heard from a Georgia gentleman, who had been with the President and had told him that it was his fixed purpose to overthrow the Radical Party and reorganize the National Democratic Party. And, said General Woodford, naming some gentlemen of South Carolina, "one of the prominent rebels, "that is the statement Mr. Johnson has given to each and all of them, each separate and apart from the others." At this time (1st of July) Thaddeus Stevens, statesman of the North—men whose voices would be heard—men in whom some portion of the people of the North confided—begging them, Radicals as they were, to go in and help him, and proclaim him in harmony with the North, while negotiating with the bloodiest-handed rebels of the South to overthrow the party that had established the Union, and to build up the party that had brought on the war. I watched him for a little while, and what did I find? Why that he rejected that there were eight months before Congress assembled, that he might assume the powers of a dictator, and organize governments to suit himself over the heads of the loyal people, and then take up the legislative power of the country into his hands, and say to the people dwelling upon 300,000 square miles of American territory, "Gentlemen, I positively command you, you must make them to meet the wishes of King Andrew the First."

The Great Railway Consolidation.

In the railway department of the COMMERCIAL yesterday we gave the particulars of the transfer of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad to what is termed the Eastern Consolidation, although the most Eastern connection mentioned is the consolidation of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago. The people of St. Louis regard this new railway arrangement of the greatest importance to the growth and development of their city, and are consequently elated at the prospect of a great through route to the Eastern seaboard. This movement is also of some importance to Pittsburgh, which is already the great railway center between the East and West, as it will bring into close connection the business interests of the Western metropolis and intermediate cities and towns with those of Pittsburgh, through its trunk road, the Fort Wayne and Chicago. The Directors of the new company are: Geo. W. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, William Witt, President of the Bellefontaine Railroad; Henry C. Lord, President of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad; Hayes, Hubbell, L. M. Hubby, President of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad; Thomas A. Morris, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Pliny Hoagland, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The St. Louis *Republican*, referring to this movement, says:

"The operating contract with the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad has been executed by this company, under the guarantee of the stockholders, on the line of the deed, and Terre Haute and Indianapolis Road, and on the 11th instant the parties met in this city and the arrangement was consummated by the formal surrender by Mr. Butler, the President (in the absence and under the direction of the Board of Directors), of the main line from St. Louis to Terre Haute, and the Alton Branch, which will in future be operated and managed by the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the interest of the associated companies, whose object is to increase the facilities of communication between St. Louis and Eastern cities by this great central trunk line. Our citizens have reason to congratulate themselves upon the consummation of this arrangement. The gentlemen interested are among the most able and experienced railroad managers of the country, representing some of the largest and most important Western roads, and will insure the making of the line through St. Louis and Indianapolis equal to any other line the United States."

IT is said that several Italian residents of New York contemplate introducing on our race tracks the system of racing so common in Florence and Rome—running horses without riders. A thong of leather is attached to the girths of the animals: on this thong, at various distances, tri-pointed spurs are placed, and as the horse dashes forward these spurs strike on his flanks, and the greater his speed the more he is goaded along. An announcement like this should cause the gentlemen comprising the society to prevent cruelty to animals to prick up their ears. There are features about racing which at least are bad enough, but this would be the refinement of cruelty. The question is, how or where is the goaded horse to be stopped? Is he, under the goading operation to run till he drops down?

IT will be gratifying to all good citizens to know that the outrage, committed on a young lady traveling through this city, is not lost sight of by the police authorities. A reward of $100 is offered for the detection of the perpetrators. One person is under arrest, and is identified by the injured stranger as one connected with the transaction. Hopes are entertained of bringing all to justice. It is the duty of every person who may be able to facilitate this result to do so. It appears that there are animals in human shape lurking about the city, who are worse than beasts of prey, and the more of them the police may be able to cage the safer it will be for good and peaceable citizens and strangers in the city.

THE exports of merchandise from the port of New York since the 1st of January, 1867, as returned by the Custom House, amount in value to $126,767,997, against $137,168,392 last year, and $108,171,220 in 1865. More than half of the total amount of exports has been taken by Great Britain; next in rank comes Germany, France, Southern Europe (including the Mediterranean ports, except Spain), the West Indies and Cuba. The extent of commerce between New York and the latter is particularly interesting at present on account of the completion of the telegraph line from Florida to Havana, with which connecting lines to the other West Indies will probably soon be laid.

THE list of claims for damages to American ship owners by the anglo-rebel cruisers would fill half a dozen columns in the COMMERCIAL. It constitutes the monument to the valor and honor of Semmes and Maffitt. Their victims were as defenseless as babes before giants, and those brave piratical commanders cannot boast of having made a capture of a resisting foe.

Russia Taking our Iron Clads.

In connection with the warlike preparations of the Greek Government and the extraordinary attitude of Russia, it is announced that part of the payment which America gives for Russian America consists of six iron clads. It is said that these iron-clads have passed the Straits of Gibraltar, and on their reaching the Piræus, will be handed to the Russian Admiral, and manned with Russian crews, who have already arrived from the Black Sea.

In regard to this report the *Epoque* of Paris says the number of iron clads is six, which are to be delivered at Gibraltar, "when in the space of ten days they will sail for the Piræus." The *Siecle* thinks that "these facts, this evident accord between America and Russia, constitute a subject well worthy of consideration. Assuredly, France and England can, by continuing to hesitate about taking part in the affairs of Candia, prepare grave embarrassments for the future."

THE Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, speaking of the late State Convention, says it "was a brilliant party success." It says further: "The prohibitionists and license law men were both kept in check; the present State ticket was renominated; impeachment was not recommended or urged, but suggested in a very tantalizing way for Mr. Johnson; and one or two gubernatorial candidates for next year were put out of misery by the over eagerness of selves or friends."

DR. LIVINGSTON is again reported to be alive, and the letters from the East at present received in England state that although the doctor's followers were slaughtered by the natives, there is good reason to believe he is still living, although a prisoner. An English expedition is at present on its way to Zanzibar to make search for him.

Whether the Doctor is dead or alive, these complicating reports about him are perfectly killing to the reader; and for that, if no other reason, it is to be hoped the expedition will hurry up and settle the matter.

THE St. Louis *Republican* learns that the announcement by telegraph in one of the city papers, on Tuesday, that Gen. Frank P. Blair had been "removed" from the Pacific Railroad Commission is altogether a mistake. General Blair is detained at Milliken's Bend by the stress of private affairs, unable to attend to his duties as Commissioner. Col. Buford is temporarily acting for him.

SENATORS SUMNER and WILSON wrote letters to the Border State Radical Convention in Baltimore declaring that Mr. Sumner took ground in favor of universal suffrage by a law of Congress. Mr. Wilson expressed doubts about the power of Congress to do this, and suggested that it might be done by a Constitutional amendment. Mr. Sumner will not find himself strongly backed in urging the proposition. The right belongs to the States and they will cling to it.

THE Alexandria *Gazette* says: "The report published in the newspapers that General Robert E. Lee passed through Washington a day or two since, on his way North, is totally without foundation. The General left Virginia Springs on Friday last for Lexington." Consequently he could not, as the Washington dispatches further said he did, have made a call, with Gen. Joe Johnston, on Gen. Grant. How delightful to have these little personal paragraphs set afloat, they are such interesting specimens of inventive genius.

IN a speech in Boston a few days since, Hon. R. H. Dana referred to the revolutionary designs of the President, and the meditated *coup d'etat*. He did not believe, however, he could execute it while the army and others were in the Cabinet. Mr. Dana said:

> When Mr. Johnson got rid of these men, and began to gather a military force about him, he could do it without danger. Then would be the time for the force. The States furnished the men to protect Washington during the late contest, and the Governors found their way to Washington at once. They would come again if they were needed, they would be there in a few days again. Applause.

THE table of white male taxables, just published, shows that the voting list of the city of Philadelphia has increased in the immense number of 125,000. This, at the ordinary ratio of one voter to every six inhabitants, would make the present population of Philadelphia 707,808, and this is about the best estimate of the population of the city that can be had in the absence of an official census.

A SILLY circular denouncing Gen. Grant and proposing Speaker Colfax for President, has been quite extensively circulated of late. The last mail brought a copy to Logansport, Ind., to which known through the South Bend (Indiana) *Register* that it has not his indorsement or approval. It could have proceeded from no friend of either of them.

SEVERAL ingenious stories are afloat designed to create the belief that J. Wilkes Booth is "alive and kicking." It is rumored that in view of their plausibility and possibly their truth, Mr. Johnson contemplates issuing a supplementary proclamation extending amnesty to the unfortunate individual.

THE Springfield *Republican*, on the day prior to the International Regatta there, in view of what happened at Newburg, appealed for fairness and a strict observance of all the rules of rowing and gentlemanly conduct. It seems the appeal was not in vain. Hot Walter Brown was not in the race.

IN response to "innumerable inquiries" Col. Forney's Foreign Letters will be published in a volume by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. We venture to suggest to the Colonel that he should run his pen through certain passages, which a rereading will readily make known to him.

IT is represented that it is the fashion of the N. Y. Whisky Inspectors, when a distillery opens, to send the proprietor a card through the post-office if it has not responded to another of the inspector. Once on the list the inspector of the official comes down on the proprietor like a hawk.

THE celebrated horse Dexter made his last public appearance at the Chicago races. It was an exhibition to a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen of that staid and slow-going city, who, attended merely to contribute to the widow and orphan fund cause for that occasion only.

THE Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says: Roger A. Pryor, who is practicing law in New York, is a Radical and supports the policy of Congress. The Richmond *Enquirer* "hopes the *Index* is mistaken." Pryor played a conspicuous part in bringing about the attack on Sumter, and the secession of Virginia.

ON the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad through Ohio, and in the northern part of the State generally, we understand the farmers, so great and long continued is the drouth, are selling their stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, quantities of which are being shipped through to the east.

THE Republicans of Philadelphia will hold a grand ratification meeting at Horticultural Hall on this evening. It will be addressed by Senators Cameron, Cattell, Frelinghuysen; Governors Pollock and Curtin; Colonel Jones and others.

IN explanation of the change by the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* in favor of impartial suffrage, it is said to have been a trick—for one day only. Some men cannot be even tricked into supporting good principles.

THE State of South Carolina is said to be bankrupt. The taxes which have been already paid into the State have been entirely expended, and the Treasury is empty. The executions now outstanding against delinquent tax payers, amount to something over $100,000. When the present tax bill now reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to the Legislature at its last session, it was estimated that the revenue it would raise would approximate to $600,000, but of this amount it has fallen short about $300,000.

BY a late patent, a species of nettle, which grows luxuriantly and spontaneously throughout the Mississippi valley, is employed in the manufacture of cord, rope, cloth, bagging and paper. The stalks, which grow from four to eight feet high, are gathered in the winter, and are ready for the brake without any rotting process. The fibre is said to be exceedingly fine, strong and susceptible of a high finish by dressing.

ÆRIAL STEEPLE CHASE.—On Saturday, the 1st of September, a great aërial steeple chase was to have taken place in Paris—the balloons to start from the Esplanade of the Invalides. The race was arranged by the administration of that monster balloon, "The Giant." It was open to balloons of all nations, and those who chose to compete were to be supplied with gas gratis, and would also receive all the necessary facilities and assistance for the ascent.

REV. G. D. CHENOWITH, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, has traveled six thousand miles in its service; made one hundred and fifty speeches; procured three thousand six hundred and seventy-four names to the temperance pledge, and formed fourteen county organizations, auxiliary to the parent society.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch, dated the 11th, states that the Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature of twenty on joint ballot. A later dispatch, however, dated the 12th, says: "It is ascertained that the Democrats have eighteen majority in the House. On joint ballot the Union men will have two majority."

CHICAGO and St. Louis keep up the newspaper controversy about which is and will be the largest; which does and will do the most business, and kindred questions, which appear no nearer a settlement than when the discussion began

STATE POLITICS.

The conferees of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties met Thursday at Media, and selected Charles H. Stinson, of Norristown, Pa., as the Republican candidate for State Senator from their district. This district was represented in the last Legislature by Hon. Horace Royer, Republican.

Hon. Asa Packer, Hon. James Campbell and Wm. A. Wallace, of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, were in Washington last week to get the President's aid to carry Pennsylvania for the copperheads this fall. They ask money and offices for this purpose. The story is told that A. J. last fall gave them $5,000 in cash to aid the cause, and had every office holder instructed to shell out on pain of dismissal. It is the impression that these Oliver Twists of the party are now asking for more help of the same sort.

The Republicans of Philadelphia inaugurated the campaign in that city on Friday night, by a large and enthusiastic meeting at Horticultural Hall. Speeches were made by Senators Cameron and Nye and Hon. James H. Campbell. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has committed, within the contemplation of the Constitution, high crimes and misdemeanors, and it is the duty of the United States to impeach and try him, and if found guilty, remove him from office.

AT a meeting of the Crawford County Republican Committee, held Wednesday, it was resolved that the following rule recently adopted by the Republicans of Lancaster county, be submitted for consideration at the next meeting of the Committee, when, if thought best, the same will be adopted and enforced in this county:

"Candidates for the various offices shall be nominated by a direct vote of the members of the Republican party. It is the intent and meaning that Democrats shall not be allowed to vote at Republican nominating meetings. Persons who voted at the preceding October election, and claim now to be members of the Republican party, and Republicans who were prevented from voting by reason of absence from home or sickness, or who have arrived at the age of twenty-one since last election, and minors who are known to be Republicans who will be of age before the coming October election, shall be allowed to vote."

The Republicans of Berks county have nominated the following ticket: For State Senator, Col. Wm. G. Trexler; Representatives, Abner K. Stauffer, Ezekiel Beard, Daniel Yoder; County Commissioner, Charles Faust, Treasurer, Maj. Henry D. Markley; Jury Commissioner, Charles Fisher